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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Coverage of Vienna Summit, SALT II Signing Continues AA 1
PRAVDA Editorial [20 Jun] AA 1
Compromise Aspect of SALT II [Teplov] AA 2
Variations to Brezhnev Speech at Signing [PRAVDA 19 Jun] AA 4
Variations to Carter Speech to Congress [PRAVDA 20 Jun] AA 4
Soviet, U.S. Talks on Mass Destruction Weapons Resume AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ponomarev 21 May Speech on Science and Capitalism [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 24] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

SRV UN Delegate Holds Press Conference on Refugee Issue CC 1
Buddhist Conference in Ulaanbaatar Issues Call for Peace CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Claims of Changed USSR View on Camp David 'Provocation' [Mkrtchyan in IZVESTIYA 15 Jun] A 1
TASS Comments on World Network of U.S. Military Bases [Ablamov] A 1
House Committee Decision on Rhodesian Sanctions Noted A 2
Session of U.S.-USSR Joint Energy Commission Reported A 3
Soviet-U.S. Cooperation Proposed in Satellite Work A 3
Significance of Cooperation on Cancer Study Described A 4
USS Midway Returns to Yokosuka Base A 4
Talks on Transportation Cooperation Open in Moscow A 4
TASS Notes U.S. Underground Nuclear Test in Nevada A 6
U.S. Pressures Canada for 'Access' to Resources [Bragin in PRAVDA 13 Jun] A 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Plan to Survey Kurile Islands Criticized [Tsvetov] C 1
KYODO Cites Soviet Official on Northern Islands Issue C 1
Japanese Admission of Ieng Sary Draws Criticism C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV's NHAN DAN Scores 'Conference' Plot Over Refugees E 1
PRC's 'High-Handed' Approach to Talks With SRV Hit E 1
[Nguyen in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jun]
Vietnamese, Kampuchean Relations Are Founded on 'Equality' E 3
[Maslennikov in PRAVDA 20 Jun]
Accord Reached on Repatriating Kampucheans in Thailand E 5
[Kalinin in PRAVDA 18 Jun]

EASTERN EUROPE

Grishin Speaks at Opening of 'Berlin Days' in Moscow F 1
[BERLINGER ZEITUNG 13 Jun]
Chernenko Meets With Bulgarian Envoy F 6
[IZVESTIYA 15 Jun]
Briefs: Leningrad-Belgrade Railway Route; Serbian Trade Unionists Visit F 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Schmidt To Meet With Kosygin, Gromyko in Moscow 25 June [Hamburg DPA] G 1
FRG CP Leader Holds Talk With Leonid Zamyatin G 1
Kosygin Congratulates Belgian Prime Minister G 1
Gromyko Receives Spanish Ambassador G 1
French CP Plenary Session Opens 21 June G 1
WEU Session Discusses European Military Integration G 2
Italian Tries To Spread Anti-Soviet Literature, Expelled G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Article on Soviet Interference in Mideast Refuted H 1
West Attitude on Oil: 'Blame Innocent for Sins of Guilty' H 2
[Kornev]
Kuwait Official on Need for U.S., USSR Role in Mideast H 3
[Geyvandov in PRAVDA 18 Jun]
Observer Denounces Rumors of USSR 'Interference' in Iran H 3
TASS Notes Another Government Reshuffle in Iran H 4
CPSU's Kuznetsov Receives Iraqi Ambassador H 4
Kosygin, Mudhar Badran Exchange Cables on Jordan's Holiday H 4
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]
PDRY Delegation Arrives in USSR for Days of Friendship H 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Aliyev Urges Increased Vigilance by MVD Personnel R 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 23 May]
Grishin Addresses Moscow Ideological Aktiv Meeting R 3
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 16 May]
Briefs: Anthology Published R 13

["Shcherbitskiy Speaks on Ideology at Kiev Party Aktivs Meeting" is published under separate cover as a supplement to the 22 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, No 122 Supp 014.]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Petrochemical Industry To Be Developed in Western Siberia S 1
Party Supervision of Construction in Riga Gorkom Debated S 1
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 9 Jun]
Briefs: Azerbaijan Industrial Production; Establishment of Air Link; Power Unit Commissioning S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 21 June T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Reports on Progress of Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 U 1
Scientists Analyze Equipment, Experiments of Soyuz-32 U 1
[PRAVDA]
Cosmonaut Interviewed on Plans for Future Space Stations U 2
Academician Cites Man's Impact on Environment U 2

COVERAGE OF VIENNA SUMMIT, SALT II SIGNING CONTINUES

PRAVDA Editorial

LD211039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Real Path to the Consolidation of Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet people's successes in communist building and the consolidation of the USSR's international positions are exerting a growing beneficial influence on international relations and promoting the strengthening of world peace and the cause of freedom and social progress.

"Our goal," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, speaking to voters, "is lasting peace and security for the Soviet people, lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among all states of the world. And we will struggle tirelessly to attain this goal, sparing neither efforts nor energy."

The whole world can see the consistency and persistence with which the CPSU and the Soviet state are implementing in practice the peace-loving foreign policy course bequeathed by the great Lenin.

The talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter ended in Vienna on 18 June. The Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) and other Soviet-U.S. documents were signed between the USSR and the United States as a result of the talks.

The essence of the new treaty lies in the quantitative limitation of arms and the curbing of their qualitative improvement. This document is a sensible compromise taking into account the interests of both sides. It is built on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, and the sides' fulfillment of all commitments under the treaty is subjected to reliable verification. It is important to note here that any attempts to make any changes to the treaty, to alter any details in it, or to make it more advantageous to one side could lead only to grave and even dangerous consequences for Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation as a whole. The Soviet Union will not agree to such deviations from the accord achieved nor to attempts to undermine its spirit and letter and it will fulfill the treaty precisely, as it will all the other undertakings it has signed.

If it is ratified and enters into force the SALT II treaty will open the way further--to SALT III--and will serve as an incentive to more rapid progress at the talks on other questions of limiting rivalry in the military sphere such as the talks underway in Vienna on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In other words, the initiative and good examples set by the USSR and the United States may play a useful part here.

The Soviet Union attaches great significance to cooperation with the United States in international affairs. The two countries' power and influence places a special responsibility on them. Back in the first half of the seventies the USSR and the United States agreed to work together to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war and undertook to develop peaceful relations on the basis of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual advantage. Each of our states has its own social system, its own logic of development, its own features. But in the face of the threat of nuclear war there is only one sensible course--the course of the peaceful solution of problems, the course of talks and peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the United States have already accumulated good experience in collaboration in international affairs. There are their relations as allies during World War II. There are also examples from more recent history. The joint efforts with a view to extinguishing the hotbeds of war in the Near East in 1973, the cooperation in preparing the all-European conference in Helsinki. In recent years, however, relations between the two countries have begun to develop unevenly. There has also been stagnation and in some respects even deviations from the planned course. This has had an adverse impact on the world situation.

The signing of the SALT II treaty is a great step forward toward the overall normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations and thus of the entire international climate and provides convincing evidence that the Soviet Union and the United States can cope with the joint solution of even very complex and delicate questions.

Normal relations and peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the United States have opponents who are suited by tension in Soviet-U.S. relations. They are making active use of the legend of the so-called "Soviet military threat." And the greater the contribution the USSR makes to the consolidation of peace and the more persistently it comes out with specific proposals for arms limitation and the reduction of the threat of a new war, the more zealously these circles sow their fairytales about Soviet foreign policy. But whatever "arguments" the opponents of detente may adopt in an attempt to extend and intensify the material preparation of war, life itself exposes them. Statements against SALT II are essentially tantamount to statements against the very concept of curbing the arms race and solving the problem of disarmament, which the people will never tolerate. It is precisely this which is borne out by the active support of millions and millions of people on all continents for the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. Vienna summit.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that detente is only a beginning. In relations with the United States as with other states it would like real good neighborliness--healthy, lasting relations excluding the possibility of military conflicts--and is prepared to do a great deal of work for this. But reciprocity is essential in this work.

Fighters for peace and the progressive public of all countries hope that realism in foreign policy and a far-sighted approach and statesmanlike wisdom will ultimately prevail in the West. The champions of the improvement and development of Soviet-U.S. relations have powerful allies--the citizens of both countries and all the peoples of the world.

Despite the obvious difference in the social natures and ideologies of the USSR and the United States there are real preconditions for insuring that differences and vexed questions between them are resolved by peaceful political means and not by force and threats. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that only such a course accords with the supreme national interests of both countries and the interests of universal peace.

Soviet people warmly welcome and approve the results of the Vienna meeting, assessing them as an important new step on the path to the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security.

Compromise Aspect of SALT II

LD212240 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Coming up now is a commentary, in which our observer, Vladimir Teplov, discusses the SALT II treaty and its impact on the international relaxation. This is what he writes:

The signing of the SALT II treaty and of several component documents crowned another round of Soviet-American talks on cooperation in limiting strategic arms. It took the two governments nearly 7 years to work out the documents--7 years plus 1 weekend, since much of the work done by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter in Vienna fell on Saturday and Sunday. With this, a very important step has been taken toward curbing the arms race. The two leading nuclear powers have agreed to restrain a qualitive and quantitative buildup of lethal weapons, weapons capable of returning the world to its prehistoric conditions.

Of course the SALT II treaty does not mean even cuts in arms, much less disarmament, but it signifies a step in this direction. Every driver knows that if he is threatened with a head-on collision with another car, he cannot reverse before stopping. To draw a parallel, the signing of the SALT II treaty, several days ago, was equivalent to the Soviet Union and the United States applying the brake. No less important is the impetus that treaty has given to the relazation of international tensions is general. Needless to say, it has not abolished the difference in the two countries' approach to some of the key international problems or in their assessment of the world situation. But by helping to strengthen the easing of tensions, it helps to create an atmosphere conducive to finding ways of solving such problems and to bridging differences in assessments and positions.

3ALT II is, of course, a compromise, involving concessions on both sides. Such a treaty concluded between two independent sovereign nations cannot be anything but that. The Soviet Union would definitely have liked the question of U.S. military bases in Europe to be covered by the treaty. These bases contain thousands of nuclear warheads and corresponding delivery systems (?they had) that were not included in the calculation of the total nuclear capacity of one side up against the other. But that's what political wisdom is about. It enables two parties involved in complicated negotiations to find compromises acceptable to each other. This point was stressed by President Brezhnev in his speech at the dinner in honor of President Carter last Sunday. Of course, he said, the treaty was a compromise and it could not have been anything else. I quote: Each side would have liked to have seen the text of a treaty more suitable for itself in one aspect or another, Leonid Brezhnev remarked, but each had to cede something, taking into account the lawful interests of the partner. Any attempts to rock this complicated structure, which took so much effort to build, or to replace some of its elements or to bring it closer to oneself, all such attempts are without a future. The entire structure could collapse, Leonid Brezhnev warned, with grave and even dangerous consequences to our relations and to the world situation in general, unquote.

The U.S. administration holds similar views. Now the SALT II is to be ratified. To come into force, it must be approved by the Soviet parliament's Presidium and by the U.S. Senate. Some forces in the United States are known to oppose the treaty. These extremists are against all negotiations or treaties with the Soviet Union in principle, and they have already started to campaign against the ratification. Prominent among them is Senator Henry Jackson. According to the Washington POST on the eve of the Vienna meeting, he spoke vehemently against not only the SALT II treaty in relations, as pursued by the Carter administration and by the Ford and Nixon governments before him.

It may seem strange, for as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR pointed out, SALT II was the first agreement to impose equal restrictions on the quantities of arms each side was allowed to have, specifically an equal number of all types of launchers and land-based MIRV missiles, (?that) multiple independently targeted reentry vehicle. Isn't that what Senator Jackson once wanted? Anyway, people who support SALT II by far outnumber its opponents. The entire world welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting strategic arms and is now looking forward to the day when it comes into force.

Variations to Brezhnev Speech at Signing

The following variations to the item entitled "Coverage of Vienna Summit, SALT II Signing" and subtitled 'Brezhnev Speech at Signing Ceremony' published in the 18 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page AA 17 were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 June pages 1,2:

Page AA 17, paragraph 1: PRAVDA omits entire first paragraph.

Page AA 18, paragraph 3, line 4, PRAVDA reads ... and qualitative limitations of strategic arms it goes significantly further than the SALT I agreement ... rewording.

Page AA 18, paragraph 4, first line, PRAVDA reads ... By concluding the SALT II treaty we are making a great step ... substituting 'great' for 'major'.

Page AA 18, paragraph 5, first line, PRAVDA reads ... For the Soviet Union this is a logical continuation of the peace-loving foreign ... substituting 'peace-loving' for 'peaceful'.

Variations to Carter Speech to Congress

The following variations to the item entitled "Coverage of Vienna Summit, SALT II Signing Continues" and subtitled 'TASS on Carter Speech to Congress' published in the 20 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page AA 5 were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 June page 4:

Page AA 5, paragraph 3, line 4, PRAVDA reads ... its provisions are permeated by the spirit of compromise. SALT II is ... rephrasing.

Page AA 5, paragraph 4, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... for moving on to deeper ... omitting 'much'.

Page AA 5, paragraph 5, first line, PRAVDA reads ... Particularly emphasizing that SALT II ... supplying 'particularly'.

Page AA 5, paragraph 5, lines 4 and 5, PRAVDA reads ... greater likelihood that problems which arise could escalate into ... rewording.

SOVIET, U.S. TALKS ON MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS RESUME

LD211022 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 21, TASS--Negotiations between the delegations of the USSR and the United States on the question of banning new types and systems of mass annihilation weapons and in this context on the banning of radiological arms have been resumed here.

PONOMAREV 21 MAY SPEECH ON SCIENCE AND CAPITALISM

LD181425 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 24 Signed to Press 4 Jun 79 pp 5-6 LD

["Abbreviated" version of 21 May speech to Moscow International Conference on the Scientific and Technical Revolution and Capitalism delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "The Scientific and Technical Revolution and the Deepening of the Contradictions of Capitalism"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Our party keeps constantly under review the problems of the scientific and technical revolution and its role under socialist as well as capitalist conditions. Fundamental assessments of this major phenomenon of our time are contained in the CPSU program and the materials of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Soviet scientists are constantly concerned with this at many levels. We follow in depth and with attention the elaboration of the corresponding problems by the fraternal parties. In the light of historical experience it can be stated that the assessments and predictions of the consequences of the scientific and technical revolution based on Marxist-Leninist analysis have been completely confirmed.

Everybody realizes that to date some aspects of the scientific and technical revolution have emerged quite clearly while others have merely been identified or are emerging. Nevertheless, even today we are justified in talking about its considerable influence on both material production and sociopolitical development. THE CONTENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION could be defined approximately as follows:

--A radical change in the significance of science in the economy and its transformation into a direct productive force;

--Major changes in production technology, essentially new sources of energy and raw materials, automation, changing nature of labor and man's place in the production process;

--Development of cybernetics, raising the productivity of intellectual labor and creating the material and technical base for the scientific organization of the direction of social processes;

--Major changes in the role of the scientific and technical sphere in all fields of human activity.

Since the scientific and technical revolution constitutes an integral social process, when describing it we cannot restrict ourselves solely to the changes taking place in productive forces. A most important role is played by the question of the socioclass content of this process, the incentives for scientific and technical development and the nature of the utilization of its achievements in differing social conditions.

The industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries and subsequent scientific and technical progress were at that time a form of development of the productive forces of bourgeois society. Capitalism's monopoly in the scientific and technical sphere has now been eliminated. In our era the scientific and technical revolution is one of the bridgeheads in the rivalry and historical confrontation between socialism and capitalism. [paragraph continues]

"Many important characteristics of present-day imperialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "are explained by the fact that it has had to adapt to new conditions, to the conditions of the struggle between the two systems." In the course of this struggle socialism has already won leading positions in a number of decisive sectors and avenues of science and technology.

If we attempt to concisely define THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION ON IMPERIALISM'S ECONOMY, SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND POLICY they could be condensed to the following factors:

First is the deliberate spurring on of scientific and technical development by state monopoly capitalism so as to preserve its positions in the world, increase its super-profits and improve the exploitation of working people.

Second is the unprecedented growth of the concentration of production and capital and the emergence and sharp growth of the role of a new type of monopoly--the multinational monopoly complex.

Third is the intensification of the internationalization of production and exchange in the form of economic integration and new forms of international division of labor and production specialization.

Fourth is the intensification of the unevenness of the development of capitalism and the exacerbation of interimperialist rivalry between the three centers of economic power of present-day imperialism--the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

Fifth is the broadening of the economic gulf between the highly developed capitalist states and liberated countries and the spread of neocolonialist exploitation.

The sixth--and it is particularly important to stress this--is the revolution in means of waging war, which has shifted to a new plane the fundamental question of international relations--the question of war and peace.

The seventh factor is the exacerbation of the problem of the interaction between man and nature, which under capitalism has given rise to acute crises in the sphere of ecology, energy and raw materials and food resources.

The result of all this is an exacerbation of the contradictions between the social nature of production and the capitalist form of appropriation of the results of production and the growth of all social antagonism, primarily that between labor and capital.

The most obvious and eloquent expression of the historically obsolete and therefore profoundly antipopular and now antihuman nature of capitalism is the GIGANTIC WASTE OF SOCIETY'S RESOURCES BY THE MILITARY MACHINE. There is now a stunning contrast in evidence between the opportunities opened up by the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and the dangers posed by their utilization in the capitalist system.

While discussing the interconnection between scientific and technical progress in the capitalist countries and imperialist militarism it must be noted that the dependence of military matters on the development of productive forces was brilliantly discovered by K. Marx and F. Engels. [paragraph continues]

"Nothing is so dependent on economic conditions as the army and navy," Engels wrote in "Anti-Duhring." "Arms, personnel, organization, tactics and strategy are primarily dependent on the level of production at the given moment and on means of communication" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 20, 171).

At the same time Engels also noted another aspect of this interconnection, namely the priority given to what he called the "homicide" industry in antagonistic societies, which gives rise to the militarist disfigurement of scientific and technical progress.

Imperialism has now created a military machine of unprecedented scale. The nuclear arsenal accumulated in the imperialist countries is 2 million times greater than the destructive force of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Military purposes swallow up the lion's share of the resources allocated to science and technology in the imperialist countries. More and more of the fruits of scientific thinking are being devoured by the monster of imperialism and militarism and an army of scientists, engineers and other specialists almost 400,000 strong is employed in this field. The imperialist countries' expenditure on creating "mountains" of weapons is growing irresistably. Between 1949 and 1977 the NATO countries' military expenditure increased from $19.4 billion to $174.7 billion.

As you will remember, last May--when the UN General Assembly special session devoted to disarmament was in session in New York--a NATO Council session in Washington adopted a long-term armament problem for the period through 1993. In accordance with this program the NATO countries are currently increasing their military expenditure by 3 percent a year (in real terms). It was decided to spend an additional $80 billion on military purposes.

The militarist abuse of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution illustrates over and over again Lenin's warning that a world war could lead to the undermining of the very conditions for the existence of human society. V.I. Lenin deduced this danger from the experience of World War I. "...this is the first time in history," he wrote in 1918 "that the most powerful technical achievements have been used on such a scale and so destructively and actively for the mass annihilation of millions of human lives." ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 36, p 396). Yet the present lethal and destructive force of weapons has increased immeasurably since then. Nuclear and hydrogen bombs have emerged and production of neutron weapons is now getting underway. Missile systems are capable of carrying a monstrously murderous load over many thousands of kilometers in a matter of minutes.

New and more sophisticated--and thus more expensive--generations of weapons are replacing certain previous generations. Complexes of new types of arms based on cybernetics are being developed.

In excess of $1 billion a day is now spent on the creation of means for the mass annihilation of people. At the same time hundreds and hundreds of million of people remain poor and underprivileged. The greatest growth in productive forces in mankind's entire history and very rapid scientific and technical progress go hand in hand with vast areas of extremely backward and undeveloped countries. And capitalism and imperialism and their concomitants--the arms race and the threat of a new world war--are to blame.

It is precisely imperialism which is the generator of the arms race. The military-industrial complex it has spawned encapsulates imperialism's aggressive nature. Indeed it is the main organizer of the pursuit of superprofits at any price.

For many years the ideologists of the military-industrial complex have alleged that the development of military production exerts a stabilizing influence on the economy and promotes the maintenance of employment levels and expansion of the market. A special theory which attempted to substantiate the slogan "Prosperity Through Armament" even emerged.

However, reality has shown the utter groundlessness of such assertions: Militarization ultimately limits production growth and leads to a decline in the masses' living standards.

This has become particularly clear in the seventies, which have been marked by a sharp exacerbation of the CRISIS OF WORLD CAPITALISM.

Everybody remembers how in the late fifties and early sixties bourgeois and reformist ideologists were clamorously proclaiming the birth of a new capitalism allegedly capable of insuring crisis-free and harmonious economic growth under conditions of full employment on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements.

Of all the political currents of the age only the communists did not succumb to the euphoria which swept the "Western world" at that time over the "capitalist economic miracle." During what was called the "honeymoon" of bourgeois exultation over the magical transformation of capitalism Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated at the 23d party congress: "...the latent destructive forces in the capitalist economy are continuing to operate; it will not escape further upheavals." And the communists are justified in stating that it was precisely they who managed to scientifically predict the avalanche of crisis processes which befell capitalism in the early seventies.

The world economic crisis of 1974-1975, which shook the highly developed state monopoly economy, with all the main countries and centers being affected at the same time, was the gravest and most protracted in postwar history. Its exceptional nature showed that in the seventies the economic contradictions ingerent in the capitalist mode of production have assumed particular intensity. At the same time a whole range of essentially new phenomena in the capitalist economy--phenomena which without doubt will severely complicate its position further and intensify existing contradictions--have emerged and developed PRECISELY ON THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION.

Marxists in various countries have to return to this question time and time again since the present economic crisis has obviously initiated an extremely protracted phase of substantial deterioriation in the conditions of reproduction in comparison with the previous 25-year period.

What is now in evidence is a relatively low rate of economic growth, mass unemployment and severe inflation, stagnation in the investment process and the population's purchasing power, considerable underutilization of production capacities and an unremitting and enormous deficit in balances of payments and trade and state budgets.

And the main thing is that no end to all this is in sight!

Neither the cyclical crisis nor subsequent periods of recessing and slight revival and upsurge in production have been able to resolve the contradictions which accumulated during the preceding period of particularly rapid introduction of achievements of the scientific and technical revolution into production. Nor have they been solvable using the normal path for capitalism. [paragraph continues]

For many of them, being closely linked with the scientific and technical revolution, extend beyond the framework of the cycle and are not periodic but long-term, chronic and structural in nature. I am talking about the fuel and energy, raw material, food, currency and financial, and ecological crises. I am also talking about the world sector crises in ferrous metallurgy, shipbuilding, the textile and footwear industries and a number of "old," so to speak, sectors of production.

Thus, the new phase in the development of the capitalist world's economy is distinguished by the coming together in a single confused bundle of many acutely critical processes of various kinds: cyclical and chronic, transient and structural, internal and international.

Here we should discuss primarily the new phenomenon of the combination of mass unemployment and inflation. In the past unemployment, which has increased during periods of crises of overproduction, has usually abated to a considerable extent during phases of revival and upsurge. But this time the army of unemployed which emerged in the developed capitalist countries in the first half of the seventies has not only not declined in the period of posterisis revival but, on the contrary, has on the whole increased and now exceeds 18 million.

In the past inflationary prices growth has normally afflicted capitalism in years of relatively rapid production growth, whereas under crisis conditions prices have as a rule fallen. The only exceptions have been periods of particularly acute postwar devastation. On this occasion, however, prices are rising even though production is falling.

This situation has also caused a crisis in imperialism's economic policy. All the numerous "theories" and attempts to overcome the economic crisis, including with the aid of inter-imperialist agreements, have proved ineffective. What we now see is a serious dislocation of the entire system of state monopoly regulation.

Bourgeois economic thought is in an impasse. Whereas during the crisis of the thirties it advanced a reformist program for combatting unemployment and other social flaws, on this occasion there is essentially no such program.

The fact that the so-called MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS are the main "repository" of present-day capitalism's scientific and technical potential is particularly negative from the viewpoint of working people's interests and dangerous from the viewpoint of international relations. They are also an additional factor in the exacerbation of crisis processes. Their tremendous economic might and arbitrary power, extended to dozens of countries, occasionally even clash with the policies of bourgeois states, frequently break the rules for regulating the economy set by these states and often create acute situations both in international production and trade relations, particularly in the currency and financial sphere. The role played by speculative financial operations by the multinational complexes in the development of the acute sterling and franc crises and the dollar crisis, for example, is well known:

THE MULTINATIONAL SUPERMONOPOLIES REPRESENT A GROWING THREAT TO THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF EVEN THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, NOT TO MENTION THE LESS DEVELOPED. They also constitute the strike force of present-day neocolonialism. [paragraph continues]

Although a considerable proportion of foreign enterprises in the sphere of raw material extraction in liberated countries have been nationalized, the international monopolies are still in a very strong position there. They establish close ties with the feudal-bureaucratic ruling elite--as in Iran--and in a number of instances with the reactionary local bourgeoisie and present them with large shareholdings, making them into junior partners. The international monopoly complexes are striving to gain control of the process of the industrialization of developing countries and utilize this process in their own interests. The transfer to these countries of the most labor-intensive, materials-intensive and environmentally polluting production processes is assuming a broad scale.

The tremendous gap in economic development levels between the imperialist and developing countries is continuing to broaden under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. Whereas during the years immediately after the war the correlation between their gross per capita output levels was 1/10, by the mid-seventies it had reached 1/13.

Imperialism is making every possible effort to maintain the subordinate position of the former colonial periphery in the system of international capitalist division of labor. To this end the international monopolies cast their subsidiaries in developing countries in the role of narrowly specialized offshoots in a state of rigorous technological dependence on the mother company. This kind of "technological neocolonialism" is creating new obstacles on the path to the complete liberation of former colonies.

Under these conditions the demands for the democratic restructuring of international economic relations and the creation of a new international economic order should be oriented primarily toward defeating the imperialist strategy linked with the activity and predatory interests of the multinational corporations. The Soviet Union and the entire socialist community support these demands and the international communist and liberation movement is waging a struggle for them.

Scientific and technical progress has always been a contributory factor to the inequality of different countries' economic development and ultimately a spur to interimperialist contradictions. The capitalist states are now attempting to overcome these contradictions primarily along the path of consolidation against the forces of socialism and the workers and national liberation movement. This is precisely the way in which the United States and related West European and Japanese circles are striving to utilize integration processes. The centripetal tendency in imperialist international relations is also manifested in the further development of notorious "Atlanticism" and the strengthening of the NATO bloc.

Nevertheless the clash of the economic and political interests of different countries and circles in the capitalist system is ineradicable. A new round in the "all against all" currency, trade and customs war is currently getting underway there. The United States' positions are becoming relatively weaker in the course of this struggle. Its advantage in industrial and financial might, which was still enormous not so long ago, is now shrinking appreciably. However, the United States continues to account for the lion's share of capital investments abroad and the biggest monopoly profits and superprofits. The United States remains the leader of the capitalist world and its main military force.

This enables it to turn even its weaknesses into a means of expansion. [paragraph continues]

For example, under the conditions of the sharp decline in the dollar the growing disparity in exchange rates is being utilized to improve the competitiveness of American goods. This is one of the central points of present-day U.S. "dollar diplomacy." To protect themselves from fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate eight Common Market countries have created a West European zone of currency stability, as they call it. This measure cannot be assessed as anything but a new step in an undeclared currency war.

One of the consequences of the scientific and technical revolution is the unprecedented growth of oil consumption. And this has led to a sharp intensification of the struggle for sources of oil. It is characteristic that the United States, while possessing vast resources of oil raw material of its own, is as yet refraining from adopting radical measures to accelerate their utilization. Instead it is trying to grab other countries' oil, pursuing a policy of interfering in the affairs of states in the Near East, Latin America and other regions. This is the essence of present-day U.S. "oil diplomacy."

We can see that interimperialist contradictions are ineradicable. By intensifying the unevenness of development and broadening and exacerbating these contradictions at certain moments, the scientific and technical revolution naturally influences the forms and methods of the reactions of the ruling circles and leaders of the capitalist world. But all these attempts to eliminate these contradictions and change the inherently crisis-ridden nature of the capitalist economy are futile. Despite the fact that an entire interstate system for regulating relations, right up to standing conferences and "summit meetings," has been created in the capitalist world, the economic upheavals and general crisis of the capitalist system are continuing. And all the efforts to utilize the scientific and technical revolution to overcome the crisis only drive the disease deeper.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION HAS ACCELERATED THE PROCESS OF THE SOCIO-CLASS POLARIZATION OF CAPITALIST SOCIETY.

This is evidenced primarily by the further expansion of the sphere of hired labor and the growth of the working class, primarily through new trades engendered by modern production. The proletarianization of the middle strata and their dependence on the monopolies are increasing. A considerable proportion of the intelligentsia is moving closer to the working class in terms of position. And, in turn, many workers are rising to the level of intellectual work in servicing modern machines.

Everybody can now see that the bourgeois ideologists' allegations that economic growth on the basis of scientific and technical progress would lead to a lessening of inequality and a narrowing of the incomes gap have proved groundless. Precisely the opposite has occurred. The figures for the growing gap in incomes between the elite of capitalist society and the main mass of working people are well known. You only have to recall that in Britain, for example, 75 percent of all personal wealth belongs to 5 percent of the population. In France more that one-third of the country's national wealth is concentrated in the hands of 5 percent of the richest families. Last year alone American corporations' profits rose 25 percent, whereas the "ceiling" on wage raises was set at 7 percent and prices for consumer goods, according to official figures, rose 9 percent.

UNDER CAPITALIST CONDITIONS THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE INTENSIFICATION OF EXPLOITATION OF THE WORKING CLASS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE. This exploitation is assuming increasingly diverse and, at the same time, camouflaged forms. It is geared toward using complex, more skilled labor. New labor organization and new methods of capitalist rationalization are being introduced which are leading to a sharp increase in physical and nervous and mental strain.

But the increase in wages lags considerably behind the rise in labor productivity. This breach has increased particularly in recent years since the monopolies stepped up their pressure on the working people's living standard and at the same time their policy of intensifying production and reducing jobs.

FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION MEANS A DETERIORATION IN THEIR SOCIOECONOMIC POSITION AND THE EVEN GREATER INSTABILITY OF THEIR CONDITIONS OF EXISTENCE. The main thing here of course is unemployment. In contrast to the past it has now embraced almost all categories of the population, striking youth particularly strongly. The most vigorous section of the able-bodied population is becoming a "superfluous generation," unable to enter into working life. For the first time lack of work has become a serious problem for scientific and technical workers, employees and teachers. Perhaps never before has capitalism had such an educated army of unemployed!

We cannot fail to see that the seventies have outlined a turn toward the most serious period of deterioration in the working people's material situation in the past 25 years. It is aggravated from two sides: Together with the surge in unemployment the rise in the cost of living has become a chronic disaster. As a result of the rise in prices and taxes, the growth of real wages has come to a standstill and in a number of countries such as the United States, Britain and some others there has been an absolute fall in the real wage level. The situation is particularly grave for those living on benefits or pensions: In their overwhelming majority they are living on the verge of or below the poverty line, and there are tens of millions of these people even in the most developed capitalist countries!

THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION NOT ONLY INTENSIFIES OLD SOCIAL ANTAGONISMS BUT ALSO ENGENDERS NEW ONES. On the one hand it accelerates the growth of the working people's material and spiritual requirements, brings new commodities and services into everyday life and requires increased expenditure on education and on health and leisure. On the other hand it inevitably aggravates the contradiction between these essential requirements and the degree of their satisfaction. Here the working people frequently have forced on them forms of consumption which are useless or even harmful from the viewpoint of man's reasonable interests. At the same time the growing requirements for social services like health protection, education, social security, environmental conservation, organization of urban life, transport, leisure and so forth are not being properly satisfied.

Something else also has to be said. As the working people's educational and political standard improves their sense of their own dignity and desire for a more secure and fuller life and creative work intensify under the influence of socialism's example. Hence the growing dissatisfaction with the nature and conditions of their work and their position in society.

The gulf between the new demands born of the scientific and technical revolution and the narrow confines of their implementation also aggravates such sores of capitalist society as alcoholism, drug addiction, crime and so forth. To this it must be added that the ruling circles make extensive use of the sophisticated achievements of science and technology to manipulate public consciousness--particularly through the mass information media where vigorous use is made of the scientific and technical revolution to reinforce the repressive mechanism, police control and so forth. All this increases the centralization and bureaucratization of political power, intensifies the crisis and division of bourgeois democracy and creates new threats to democratic rights and freedoms.

THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVOLUTION IS EXERTING INCREASING INFLUENCE ON THE CONDITIONS AND NATURE OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE. Its content is expanding considerably: Demands like the working people's right to a job, workers control, the expansion and democratization of the social security, education and health system are an increasingly active ingredient of the class struggle. A new correlation of class forces is forming. The monopoly oligarchy, which is acquiring an increasingly cosmopolitan nature, is objectively opposed by the working class as the most powerful, conscious, organized and internationalist antimonopolist force and as the center of gravity of the broadest masses of manual and mental workers.

Under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution the working class is rising to a new level of technical production and cultural maturity and is acquiring new means to enhance the effectiveness of its actions. Back in 1919 V.I. Lenin wrote that the working class "holds economic sway over the nerve center of the entire economic system of capitalism..." ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 40, p 23). This is all the more so now that the scientific and technical revolution has considerably intensified the interconnection between the main links of capitalism's economic system, and, moreover, on an international scale, and has made it particularly sensitive to any disorders and disruption.

Problems of coordinating the strike movement and other forms of demonstrations by working people employed in various countries at enterprises of the multinational monopolies, that is, joint practical actions by the working class on a regional and international scale, are now on the agenda. The struggle by working people and democratic forces against the intrusion of U.S. monopolies and their interference in other countries' economic and political life is acquiring particular urgency.

The experience of class battles in recent years graphically demonstrates the increased opportunities of the working class in the struggle for its vital interests and rights. First, in contrast to the situation in the thirties, capitalism as a whole has not succeeded in achieving a reduction in the level of the strike struggle, despite the rise in unemployment. Second, in some countries the working class, in persistent fighting, has thwarted the attempts by the monopolies and ruling circles to effect a sharp and substantial reduction in wages and curtail working people's former sociopolitical gains. The working class's enhanced degree of organization and militancy has had an effect here. Its steady advance is forcing the bourgeoisie to display circumspection in its relations with the working class, to maneuver and to avoid as a rule head-on confrontations, and sometimes to make definite concessions.

Life imperiously sets mankind the question of emerging from the dangerous, critical situation to which the capitalist use of the fruit of scientific and technical progress is leading. A way out must be sought even today, now. The actual course of events demands a solution to the problems engendered by the scientific and technical resolution which:

--Would accord with the vital interests of the working class, working people and people's masses and promote a real improvement in their working and living conditions;

--Would open up new prospects for social progress and the development and consolidation of states' democracy and national independence;

--Would make it possible to exclude world war from the life of society, curb the arms race and strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

These problems can be correctly posed and resolved only on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis and the theory of scientific socialism. An active position of international solidarity and a consistently internationalist approach toward one's tasks helps the effective struggle for a solution to these problems. The undeviating pursuit of a policy of peace and detente is more important than ever. It is essential to halt the use of the scientific and technical revolution for the endless buildup of arms with a view to preparing a war which might jeopardize mankind's very existence. A considerable role can be played here by alternative economic programs counterposed to the monopolies and proceeding from the working people's genuine interests, from the need to struggle against monopoly domination and against the policy and practice of exploitation in utilizing the scientific and technical revolution.

The greatest demand of the era consists in fully channeling the mighty potential of today's productive forces to the benefit of the working class and working people, the benefit of the people. The fruit of human genius, the results of the labor of scientists, engineers and workers enshrined in the scientific and technical revolution must belong to the working people, to all mankind.

In the struggle to implement these imposing tasks the progressive forces have the very rich practical experience of socialism in using scientific and technical progress in the interests of the working people.

Under the conditions of socialism the scientific and technical revolution acquires its true direction. Socialism places it at the service of man and society. Here it is a mighty tool in building a new, truly humane, peace-loving society of developed socialism.

The 24th CPSU Congress set the general tasks of uniting the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system. In resolving this task our party and the entire Soviet people are insuring the constant, large-scale growth of our entire colossal national economy and are creating an increasingly broad potential for the full satisfaction of Soviet people's growing, diverse material and cultural requirements.

It is axiomatic for Marxist-Leninists that theory is the key to the successful solution of practical questions. The theoretical study of the problems of the scientific and technical revolution and its socioeconomic consequences is of important significance in defining urgent tasks and ways of struggling for the consolidation of peace and for social progress.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 25th CPSU Congress notes: "It is truly said that there is nothing more practical than a good theory." I think this premise can also be applied to these problems and to this conference.

SRV UN DELEGATE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON REFUGEE ISSUE

LD220954 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 22, TASS--The slanderous campaign launched in the West against Vietnam in connection with the problem of refugees was exposed by Ha Van Lau, permanent representative of the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] to the United Nations Organization.

Addressing a press conference, he described as deliberately malicious lies the reports spread in the West about forcible emigration from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The brutal aggressive war of imperialism against the peoples of Indochina, he said, has turned millions of Vietnamese, hundreds of thousands Laotians and Kampucheans into refugees. The genocide policy of the Beijing expansionists and their henchmen in Kampuchea resulted in the death of three million and forcible re-settlement of four million people. This policy made hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans seek refuge in Vietnam and Thailand. Facts indicate, the Vietnamese representative stressed, that the American imperialists and Beijing are instigators of this "exodus" of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, Laotians, and Kampucheans, and they must bear all responsibility for all the consequences of the difficulties caused by the stream of illegal refugees into Vietnam and other countries of Southeast Asia.

Apart from those who fell victim to instigation and deception from the imperialists and Beijing leaders, among the refugees there are also people who could not adapt themselves to the difficult postwar circumstances of life in Vietnam, as well as those who want to join their families abroad. Ha Van Lau recalled that the Vietnamese authorities had reached agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees as regards an orderly and safe departure of emigrants. Much has been done in this field and the number of illegal emigrants declined. Nevertheless, the Beijing ruling circles and executives in Washington continue spreading lies over the problem of the Vietnamese refugees trying to set public opinion against the SRV, to drive a wedge between Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries, Ha Van Lau stressed.

BUDDHIST CONFERENCE IN ULAANBAATAR ISSUES CALL FOR PEACE

LD201356 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 19, TASS--The participants in the fifth conference of the movement of the Buddhists of Asia in defense of peace, which ended here today, have made a call that the Asian Continent be turned into a zone of peace, that an end be put to the arms race.

As is reported by the Mongolian MONTSAME news agency, the Buddhists in their appeal expressed concern and anxiety over the expansionist policy carried out by Beijing in Asia and called upon China to give up claims on territories of neighboring countries, to stop teaming up with the most reactionary forces.

Among the documents adopted by the conference is a resolution of solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Buddhists called upon the governments of all countries to recognise the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea as the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

U.S. CLAIMS OF CHANGED USSR VIEW ON CAMP DAVID 'PROVOCATION'

LD210845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The Day Worldwide" feature prepared by V. Mkrtchyan: "Another Provocation"]

[Text] The arsenal of provocation methods of the special services of the United States and the other NATO countries which are seeking to make the Arab states agree with the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" may be primitive but, as practice shows, it is inexhaustible.

First they intimidate the world with the imaginary "Soviet threat," then they themselves show their "muscles" by staging military maneuvers and concentrating armed forces in the Persian Gulf and East Mediterranean areas. They are threatening to end economic aid to countries with which the United States has a "special relationship" but which, like Saudi Arabia, for instance, are displaying independence and refusing to follow the lead of American policy in the Near East. On the other hand they are disseminating rumors that influential Arab countries, if not in words then in deeds, are displaying solidarity with Cairo's policy.

In connection with the failure of these attempts and the increasing isolation of As-Sadat's regime in the Arab world the U.S. special services have recently begun a new campaign aimed at creating the impression that a revision by the Soviet Union of its attitude toward the Camp David compact is becoming apparent.

The provocative point of this campaign is clear. It is one more of the methods by which the West is attempting to influence the Arab countries and to sow definite uncertainty in their ranks. As is well known, the Soviet position stems from a principled assessment of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal as an anti-Arab deal which has nothing in common with a political settlement in that region and which is overtly at variance with the Palestinian people's interests.

TASS COMMENTS ON WORLD NETWORK OF U.S. MILITARY BASES

LD201702 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

["U.S. Bases--Real Threat, Not Mythical"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Recently the USA signed an agreement with Portugal on the procedure of the use of the U.S. military base Lajes situated in the Azores by the United States. Under the new treaty the U.S. Armed Forces get the right to use the base up to the year 1963.

The Lajes base in one of numerous U.S. military strongpoints all over the globe. According to the data of the U.S. press, the USA now has more than two thousand big and small military bases and installations located in the territories of almost 30 states. Not content with that, the Pentagon continues to press for the construction of more and more military installations abroad. In the 1978-79 fiscal year alone, over four billion dollars is to be spent for these purposes.

The expansion of U.S. military presence in various parts of the globe is being carried out to the accompaniment of false propagandist assertions as to a mythical "Soviet military threat", whereas it is exactly U.S. military bases, and this is confirmed by facts, that are a threat to peace and sovereignty of other states.

Take, for example, the rapidly expanding military base in Diego Garcia atoll in the Indian Ocean. It holds an important strategic position on the sea lanes leading to the Middle East countries, and therefore plays a big role in plans for the expansion of U.S. military presence in the Middle East. Those plans envisage the use of U.S. armed forces for the seizure of oilfields in Arab countries in the event of 'emergency circumstances'. With this end in view, it is being planned to set up a special U.S. military command for the Middle East, to form a striking force at a strength of 100,000 for a transfer 'in case of necessity' to the Middle East from Western Europe or the USA, and to form a new, fifth U.S. fleet to be based in Diego Garcia island.

The base in that island is rapidly turning into the pivot of U.S. military infrastructure which also includes the bases in Middle East and Asian countries. It is from this base that a threat of direct interference in others' affairs emanates.

Or take, for example, U.S. military bases and installations stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. They have been more than once used for the suppression of the anti-imperialist struggle of Latin American peoples.

The Canal Zone, according to the press, is again being used by the Pentagon for backing the agonizing dictatorial Somoza regime in Nicaragua. Reports reaching here say that mercenaries are being recruited there for actions against the insurgent people of Nicaragua. From there, military transport planes airlift weapons and ammunition for the dictator's troops.

Or military bases in the Philippines, about which representative of the U.S. Department of State Thomas Reston has recently said that they are of great significance for the U.S. ability to spread its military might in the whole of the Pacific Ocean. Really, a very outspoken opinion about the role of military bases intended for interference into the affairs of other states.

It is also conspicuous that most of the U.S. military bases encircle the territory of the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community. They are also located in points from where American troops in a brief period of time can be sent to suppress national liberation movements, for armed interference into affairs of young developing countries, for giving aid to the antipopular regimes.

It is not mythical "military danger" from the Soviet Union, but exactly these bases which imperil peace and security of peoples.

HOUSE COMMITTEE DECISION ON RHODESIAN SANCTIONS NOTED

LD161632 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 16, TASS--The House Committee on International Relations adopted a resolution binding the President to take decision concerning the question of economic sanctions against Rhodesia before October 15. The authors of the resolution assert that the lifting of sanctions "meets the United States' interests".

As is known, the Senate earlier adopted the resolutions demanding that the Administration should immediately lift embargo from trade with Salisbury.

As to the administration, it decided recently not to recognize the puppet "Government" of Rhodesia and to preserve temporarily the embargo on trade with Salisbury. This decision, however, does not mean that official Washington refuses to support and reinforce the bulwarks of racism in the south of the African Continent. It is U.S. corporations, above all metallurgical monopolies wishing to get supplies of chrome ore from Rhodesia, as well as companies having large capital investments in southern Africa that are interested in the lifting of the sanctions.

SESSION OF U.S.-USSR JOINT ENERGY COMMISSION REPORTED

LD151152 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 15, TASS--The third session of the joint Soviet-American commission on cooperation in the field of energy was held here. The commission examined the results of Soviet-American cooperation in the field of electric power engineering, coal mining, oil and gas industry. As U.S. Deputy Energy Secretary J. O'Leary pointed out, the past session produced good results. The exchange of views was frank and interesting. We are satisfied with cooperation with our Soviet colleagues in various fields of energetics, he said.

It was a useful meeting, in the course of which a large amount of interesting work has been done, a TASS correspondent was told by P.S. Neporazhniy, USSR minister of electric power development and electrification. Particularly good results have been achieved in cooperation in the field of electric power engineering. The American side, for example, has shown a great interest in the Soviet experience in power transmission over large distances. We have also exchanged views on questions pertaining to the construction of big power plants and atomic power engineering.

SOVIET-U.S. COOPERATION PROPOSED IN SATELLITE WORK

LD160959 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--Soviet scientists proposed American specialists to participate in experiments on board the Soviet biological satellite, which is due to be launched late in 1979, a TASS correspondent was told by noted Soviet scientist Nikolai Gurovskiy. This work will be conducted within the framework of the agreement between the USSR and the USA on cooperation in the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

Dr Gurovsky pointed out that this cooperation was started in the Cosmos-782 and Cosmos-936 satellites. Joint research in the Soviet biological satellite is a logical followup to the complex programme.

Nikolai Gurovskiy stressed that it is for the first time planned to carry out experiments for the study of embryonic development of mammals and birds in conditions of weightlessness and continue studying the state of organism in conditions of space flight.

It is planned to carry out 13 joint experiments, most of them with rats. Experiments will also be conducted with quails and cultures of vegetable tissues. It is also planned to carry out an experiment in radiation medicine. A part of dosimeters is to be manufactured in the USA. This experiment will make it possible to obtain scientific information necessary for perfecting methods for protection from space radiation.

Speaking on the usefulness of joint cooperation, Dr Gurovskiy stressed that "nowadays it is increasingly difficult to develop science only within the national framework. It is becoming increasingly obvious to all now that it takes joint efforts by scientists of many countries to achieve truly outstanding results."

SIGNIFICANCE OF COOPERATION ON CANCER STUDY DESCRIBED

LD191954 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York, June 19, TASS--The need of combatting diseases, primarily cancer diseases, determines the great importance of close cooperation between American medical men and scientists from the USSR, who made major discoveries in many spheres of medicine. This has been stated here by director of the National Cancer Institute Arthur Upton.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of Soviet-American cooperation in the early diagnosis of cancer diseases, he told a TASS correspondent. Major successes have been attained in the course of a regular exchange of opinions, experience and preparations between specialists of the two countries. These fruitful links make it possible for the American specialists to get acquainted with significant accomplishments of Soviet scientists, including with their really unique discoveries in virusology.

In our profound conviction, Soviet-American cooperation in medicine promotes acceleration of scientific progress, said Arthur Upton. Scientists of the USSR and the United States developed through joint efforts methods of successful combatting some cancer diseases which comparatively recently were considered incurable.

The development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and American specialists in medicine is significant not only to our countries and peoples. It is acquiring a really broad international significance, stressed the American scientist. Making a profound contribution to peaceful mutually-beneficial cooperation between the two states, medical specialists of the USSR and the United States patently demonstrate the fruitfulness of the policy of relaxation of international tension.

USS MIDWAY RETURNS TO YOKOSUKA BASE

LD191030 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 19, TASS--The aircraft carrier Midway, as part of the Seventh American Fleet returned to its base, the Japanese port of Yokosuka, on Monday. For two and a half months the carrier had headed a task force of ships of the Seventh Fleet, sailing in the Indian Ocean off the shores of Iran, and near the shores of Africa. According to the YOMIURI, an officer from the information department of the staff of the American Yokosuka war base told a reporter of the newspaper that this task force of American warships had conducted a demonstration of ited States interests in the Indian Ocean.

The Japanese ports, Yokosuka and Sasebo, ha now been converted into constant bases of the United States Navy. Surface ships and nuclear submarines of the Seventh Fleet enter the ports for replenishment of stocks and a rest for the crews. Each call by American warships sparks off tempestuous protests by the residents of the two port towns, who demand the removal of all American troops and military facilities from Japanese territory.

TALKS On TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION OPEN IN MOSCOW

LD220410 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today was the opening of the fifth meeting of the Soviet-American commission on cooperation transport.

The Soviet delegation at the Moscow talks is headed by the deputy chairperson of the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, Gennadiy Aleksenko. The American delegation is headed by Alan Butchman, the under secretary of the Department of Transport. In 3 days of meetings, the Soviet and American representatives will discuss a broad range of questions connected with the development of railroad, air and sea transportation. At the opening ceremony, the head of the Soviet delegation, Gennadiy Aleksenko, made the following remarks:

Our meeting has begun at an especially eventful time. Three days ago, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States Jimmy Carter, signed a treaty to limit strategic offensive weapons, the SALT II treaty. This event is extremely important. It's an event that the people of our two countries and people around the world have looked forward to with high hopes. The signing of the treaty is a big step toward the relaxation of tension and the further development of Soviet-American relations in the field of science, technology and economy.

Out two countries have high scientific and technological potentials and are in a position to independently solve many scientific and technological problems. However, now that humanity is faced with tasks of a global nature that require huge capital investments and the tremendous expenditure of human labor, international cooperation becomes an objective necessity and there's every reason to apply all that has been said to the promotion of cooperation in the field of transport. The previous fourth meeting of the commission on cooperation in transport between our two countries was held nearly 2 years ago. Since then, working groups from each side have exchanged the results of studies, scientific and technological information and have conducted joint experiments. On the whole, cooperation in the field of transport between our two countries is interesting and useful. However, in our opinion it could be much more useful.

The head of the American delegation, Alan Butchman, in his speech praised cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in the field of transportation. He talked about the big potential for further cooperation in the future, in the light of the recent signing in Vienna of the SALT II treaty. Here are some of his remarks:

[Begin recording] It's a very distinct personal and official pleasure and honor for me to be with you at this time, so very shortly after the historic agreement which was just concluded in Vienna a few days ago. It's something of very great importance and magnitude to the further and future cooperation between our two governments, and it makes me terribly pleased to be here so quickly after it has been consummated. I also hope that it is going to be of additional assistance to us in our work around the table this morning. I think that by reaching a productive agreement that this will be yet another step to show the cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

The final document of the meeting will be signed on 22 June. Afterward, the members of the American delegation will visit Leningrad, Tashkent and Alma-Ata. The American guests will see what's new in the way of transportation in the Soviet cities and will enjoy various cultural events. The U.S. delegation will be in the USSR until 29 June.

TASS NOTES U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD211632 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 21, TASS--The United States has set off an underground nuclear explosion, the sixth this year, at the proving grounds in Nevada State.

U.S. PRESSURES CANADA FOR 'ACCESS' TO RESOURCES

LD210941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch under rubric "The Press Bears Witness": "'Don't Waste Time...'"]

[Text] Ottawa, 12 June--Serious concern is being aroused in Canada by the attempts of the U.S. ruling circles to use the present unstable situation in this country with a view to widening access to Canada's raw material resources for American corporations. In this connection CITIZEN, one of Ottawa's leading newspapers, carries a report from Washington by (B. Tayerni). Instead of its former overt pressure on Canada and other countries on the North American Continent, the newspaper points out, "the Carter administration intends to resort to more flexible tactics and to suggest to Ottawa...the development of cooperation in the sphere of using raw material and fuel resources on the basis of 'economic interdependence.'"

A group of American congressmen, the report states, has already begun studying and drawing up plans for such "cooperation" with a view to giving it an outwardly more acceptable appearance. In particular, the idea of creating an "energy common market" with Canada's participation has been put forward at a session of a special subcommittee of the American Senate. Addressing the session, Alan Wolff, a representative of the Department of Commerce, maintained that the creation of such a market "accords with Canada's fundamental interests."

It is well known that Canada is in no way likely to be seduced by the prospects of "cooperation" under U.S. auspices. Therefore Pete Domenici, senator for New Mexico campaigning for the establishment of a "new relationship" between the United States and Canada in the sphere of the use of raw material resources, was forced to admit: "Of course, Canada might say that the difference of approach to this question is too great to be able to count on success." Nevertheless, both he and a number of other senators appealed to President Carter to try to foist the American proposals onto Canada.

A. Stangeland, congressman for Minnesota, proposed the holding of a special meeting on energy issues between the U.S. and Canadian leaders as "a prelude to further measures to extend the joint use of stocks of oil and gas in the north of the American Continent."

At the same time the intention of the new Canadian Government to hand Petro Canada, the state national oil company, over the private capital, in conjunction with which U.S. big business has long been plundering Canada's natural riches, has gladdened representatives of this business. Unlike the congressmen, representatives of American monopolies believe that it is possible to dispense with inventing new forms of covering up this pillage. Paul Oreffice, president of the American Dow Chemical Company, recently declared: Under the complex conditions of the energy crisis which has hit the West and the tremendous difficulties which the United States is experiencing in this connection, Washington should waste no time seeking new forms of cooperation and should strive for "an economic alliance between Canada and the United States."

JAPANESE PLAN TO SURVEY KURILE ISLANDS CRITICIZED

OW211215 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 19 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Asao Mihara, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, is planning to conduct a shipboard inspection of the southern Kurile Islands, which are Soviet territories, on 20 June. In this connection, Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report:

Needless to say, Mihara is free to do whatever he wants to within Japanese territorial waters. If he has such a strong desire to sightsee, he might use binoculars to see Soviet shores. However, the purpose of the director general's trip is not recreational but political. It is to add fuel to the smoldering anti-Soviet sentiment.

There is no such thing as a so-called territorial issue in Soviet-Japanese relations. Therefore, any move indicating disagreement with the arrangement that brought an end to the war should be regarded as an expression of revanchism and an attempt to aggravate Soviet-Japanese relations.

It should be noted that off and on there have been reports of campaigns for officially presenting the USSR with a territorial demand and of remarks made by leading officials of the Defense Agency regarding what they call a Soviet threat. Such remarks are invariably aimed at securing supplementary appropriations for the purchase of expensive arms.

Such unfriendly campaigns against the USSR and the act of presenting the USSR with a territorial demand will have nothing but a negative effect on Soviet-Japanese relations. The Soviet Government has repeatedly declared that it seeks friendly ties with Japan. Its declarations have been backed up by concrete deeds such as its proposal for a good neighborliness and cooperation treaty.

Meanwhile, Japanese leaders have lately also been talking about their desire for better relations with the USSR. Director General Mihara's trip to the area adjacent to the Soviet border is inconsistent with such remarks by Japanese leaders.

KYODO CITES SOVIET OFFICIAL ON NORTHERN ISLANDS ISSUE

OW220052 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 22 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Moscow June 21 KYODO--A member of the Supreme Soviet indicated a flexible stand Thursday on the northern territorial issue pending between Japan and the Soviet Union, saying that solution to the problem should be left to the future.

Vladimir L. Kudryavtsev, who also is a political commentator for the government organ IZVESTIYA, made known his views on the matter in a meeting in the Kremlin with a visiting mission of the youth department of the Japanese Liberal-Democratic Party, led by Shinya Totsuka, a member of the House of Councillors.

Mission members quoted Kudryavtsev as saying "let us place a comma on the territorial problem and not a period." He reiterated the Soviet stand that the territorial problem was being taken up in Japan because there are people who desire an aggravation of Japan-Soviet relations.

He, however, did not make any statement to the effect that the territorial problem already has been settled as claimed by other Soviet leaders in the past.

Although Kudryavtsev said solution of the problem should be left to the future, he expressed the view that the Northern Islands, if they become a part of Japan, will be used by the U.S. as military bases. He thus indicated that scrapping of the present Japan-U.S. security structure will be a premise for return of the Northern Islands.

Totsuka, commenting on the statements made by Kudryavtsev, said they are possessed with considerable meaning when it is considered that the Soviet Union in the past had consistently taken the stand that the territorial problem has been settled.

Commenting on Sino-Soviet relations, Kudryavtsev said that preparations for normalizations of relations between the Soviet Union and China were being made. He stressed that normalization of Sino-Soviet relations was only natural when considered from the fact that peaceful relations among Japan, China and the Soviet Union will have a favorable effect in the Far East and Southeast Asia. Kudryavtsev, however, said it would not be good to publicize the Sino-Soviet normalization problem too much because excessive publicity may hinder negotiations. He thus indicated that the Soviet Union planned to conduct negotiations with China cautiously.

JAPANESE ADMISSION OF IENG SARY DRAWS CRITICISM

LD211914 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

["Patronizing Hangmen"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, June 21, TASS--Ieng Sary, one of the leaders of the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people, has arrived here from Beijing. Today this "representative" of a non-existing administration had a meeting with Sunao Sonoda, foreign minister of Japan. Ieng Sary stated at the meeting that Pol Pot and he himself would continue the struggle against the rule of the people. Sunao Sonoda, the KYODO TSYSHIN news service reports, confirmed, in turn, the intention of the Japanese Government to study the question of possible assistance to the remnants of the clique which was thrown out of Kampuchea.

The arrival in Tokyo of one of the hangmen of the Kampuchean people and the unseemly stand of the Japanese authorities, which are patronizing the gang that is responsible for the death of millions of Kampucheans, triggered off resolute protests from the country's progressive public circles. The newspaper AKAHATA published today a statement by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, condemning strongly such a course of the Japanese Government.

The refusal of the Japanese authorities to recognise the lawful government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and their intention to support the remnants of the Pol Pot clique, which pursued a policy of genocide, obstruct the normalisation of the relations between Japan and Kampuchea, constitute impermissible interference in the domestic affairs of the Kampuchean people, the statement stresses.

The criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary fascist regime bears direct responsibility for the annihilation of three million people, it was stated by Toshio Akiniwa, general secretary of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. At present, he said, the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs are endeavouring to find support among definite circles in order to fight against the true rule of the people.

The fact that the Japanese Government not only allowed the hangmen of the Kampuchean people to come to Japan, Akiniwa stressed, but also intends to render support to the remnants of the clique, shows that it actually approves of the policy which the bloody regime had pursued. The democratic public of the country, he stressed, demands the expulsion of Ieng Sary from Japan, an end to all ties with the remnants of the Pol Pot gang and immediate recognition of the only lawful government of Kampuchea--the People's Revolutionary Council.

SRV'S NHAN DAN SCORES 'CONFERENCE' PLOT OVER REFUGEES

LD211909 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 21, TASS--Attempts to convene an "international conference" on the question of "refugees" from Vietnam constitute a plot by Beijing together with the imperialist forces of the United States, Britain and other countries designed to undermine Vietnam's prestige and isolate it, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes today in its leading article.

The paper points out that the proposals made by competent organizations of the Vietnamese Government to the delegation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, that were discussed twice in Hanoi--in March and late in May this year--are directed at creating normal conditions for the departure of those who would like to be reunified with families that are abroad, and for all other instances pursuing humane aims. At the same time, on agreement between Vietnam and the United Nations, Vietnam will continue bilateral meetings with interested countries of Southeast Asia on the question of refugees.

NHAN DAN reiterated the Vietnamese Government's readiness to take part in a conference to be attended by a number of directly interested states and to be convened by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to decide questions connected with the destiny of people who unlawfully left Vietnam. The paper rejects the false and slanderous inventions by Beijing and reactionary bourgeois propaganda which are shedding crocodile tears over the "plight" of refugees. The purpose of all this is to smear Vietnam, fan up anti-Vietnamese sentiments in the world and to drive a wedge between Vietnam and states of Southeast Asia.

PRC'S 'HIGH-HANDED' APPROACH TO TALKS WITH SRV HIT

LD211423 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Vietnamese journalist Hoang Nguyen under "We Answer Readers' Questions" rubric: "The Vietnamese-Chinese Talks"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reader V. Antoshin from Zelenograd asks why the talks between representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and China were broken off. Vietnamese journalist Comrade Hoang Nguyen describes how they proceeded.

It is already an established practice at all talks on a ceasefire and the conclusion of a truce to be concerned to insure that military operations are not only halted but not resumed. That was precisely the aim of the Vietnamese side's proposals at the talks. It was precisely this which was proposed by the Vietnamese delegation in the first point. It is in precisely this way, incidentally, that the question has frequently been resolved at international conferences in which China itself has taken part. This applies to the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina and the conference in Panmunjom on Korea.

Why in this case is Beijing refusing to consider the Vietnamese proposals which proceed from a sincere desire to see peace established between the two countries? It is no secret to anyone that while conducting the talks in Hanoi the Chinese authorities are at the same time concentrating over 10 army corps on the border with the SRV, constructing roads in the direction of Vietnam with feverish haste and simultaneously are intensifying pressure on neighboring Laos. Thus a sword has been raised over Vietnam to "force" it to accept the Chinese ultimatum.

The political line the Chinese side wants to impose on Vietnam, that is, the so-called "antihegemonistic policy," has been paraded by Beijing since 1972—since former U.S. President Nixon visited China. This "line" is nothing other than a screen designed to camouflage Beijing's alliance with the forces of world imperialism.

Our country became a target for particularly fierce attacks from Beijing after its disapproval of the Chinese policy of alliance with reactionary imperialist circles. This hostility was manifested initially in actions like the occupation of the Paracel Islands formerly held by Nguyen Van Thieu's puppet troops. Later Beijing turned to more overt forms: Encouragement and aid to Pol Pot's troops in their provocations against Vietnam, the creation of the Huaqiao [Overseas Chinese] problem, the halting of aid to Vietnam, the recall of specialists and finally the unleashing of armed aggression against the Vietnamese people.

But China is naturally not in harmony with the most elementary logic. In actual fact Beijing is entering into an alliance with imperialist powers like the United States and Japan in order to "fight" the "hegemonism" of other countries—which is a figment of its own imagination—and at the same time is allowing itself to "forbid" its victim—Vietnam—from defending itself, in particular by strengthening its ties with the world's largest socialist power. Demanding that Vietnam abandon its friendly relations with the Soviet Union and associate itself with China's anti-Soviet game is either day-dreaming or seeking a false pretext for breaking off the talks.

As for the Chinese "demand" for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Laos they are tantamount to an order to the three Indochinese countries to renounce their sovereignty and mutual solidarity and agree to become the victims of a "divide and rule" policy. This tactic has always been used by oppressors. It is well known that the imperialists who have succeeded each other in this part of the world have always set Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against each other to facilitate their own rule. Is this not just how Beijing is acting now?

In turn the Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans, to defend themselves against a common enemy, have counterposed to the tactic of division a policy of alliance and solidarity in the struggle against the aggressors. Their armed forces fought side by side throughout the duration of the two most recent resistance movements—first against the French imperialists and then against the U.S. imperialists. The Vietnamese Armed Forces entered these two neighboring countries at the request of their governments and as soon as the enemy had been expelled they returned to Vietnam, scrupulously respecting and observing their neighbors' sovereignty and independence.

As for Kampuchea, in the period of anti-U.S. resistance Vietnamese Army units came here on four occasions at the request of the then Kampuchean leaders, including Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. There had been similar assistance given during the coup d'etat carried out by Lon Nol and during Phnom Penh's liberation in April 1975. At the time no one even thought of calling us aggressors. The Vietnamese troops, as stipulated, returned to Vietnam after fulfilling their international duty.

Vietnam's current military presence in Kampuchea is of precisely this nature. As long as Kampuchea is threatened by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and as long as the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea asks us, Vietnamese troops, in accordance with the treaty, will remain in Kampuchea and no Chinese pressure will force Vietnam to abandon its internationalist policy.

It is thus clear to everyone that to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Laos as a condition for the settlement of the debated questions between Vietnam and China means dooming the talks to failure.

China's claims to assume the right to interfere in the SRV's relations with other states, including the Soviet Union, Kampuchea and Laos, attest that Beijing is in fact not only reluctant to have the talks succeed, but moreover is displaying unusual high-handedness and shamelessness in this matter.

Incidentally, we Vietnamese have never concealed the fact that we categorically reject and condemn the Maoist "theory" of the "three worlds" just as we do China's foreign policy which is based on anti-Sovietism and alliance with the imperialist powers. Nonetheless, we do not raise these issues at the talks which, we believe, are aimed at problems of bilateral relations between Vietnam and China. We insist on the primary need to avert the possibility of the resumption of military operations--that is, the main and essential condition for resolving bilateral problems. But this proposal has so far not simply been rejected by the Chinese--Beijing has demanded, in the form of an ultimatum, that we renounce our sovereign right to determine our own political course.

The Chinese method of conducting the talks is just as high-handed and shameless. After each side had advanced its proposals, the Vietnamese delegation proposed discussing in turn in a constructive spirit the first points of each. But the Chinese delegation simply rejected all the Vietnamese proposals concerning the method of discussion.

And is it not the height of cynicism when at the fifth plenary session on 18 May 1979--exactly a month after the start of the talks--the head of the Chinese delegation, without preliminary consultation with his Vietnamese partner, stated unilaterally that the first part of the talks had ended, although, as is well known, no progress had been noted?

The only conclusion which we can and must draw for ourselves if Beijing persists in continuing to adhere to its present behavior is clear and it can mean only one thing. China wants to use the talks to lull public opinion in its own country and throughout the world and gain time for preparing new military adventures. Under these conditions the Vietnamese people are increasing their vigilance. At the same time the SRV Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry at the end of May expressing the hope that the second round of talks would be begun as soon as possible.

According to XINHUA, the PRC Foreign Ministry recently sent an answering note expressing readiness to receive a Vietnamese delegation in Beijing on 25 June for further talks.

The future will show how Beijing actually treats the talks this time.

VIETNAMESE, KAMPUCHEAN RELATIONS ARE FOUNDED ON 'EQUALITY'

LD211329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[A. Maslennikov article under rubric "International Notes": "Into Whose Hands This Plays"]

[Text] Western and Beijing propaganda are continuing to portray the situation in Southeast Asia, and in Kampuchea in particular, in an extremely unobjective and distorted spirit. [paragraph continues]

On the one hand, such fundamentally different events as Beijing's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and Vietnam's act of fraternal assistance to the Kampuchean people, who had risen to the liberation struggle against the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime--an act undertaken at the request of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea--are placed on the same level and equated with one another.

On the other hand, the process of building the new, peaceful, independent and democratic Kampuchea is being ignored or misinterpreted, the successes of people's power in this country are being belittled and at the same time excessive and tendentious publicity is being given to the bandit-like sallies of the remnants of Pol Pot gangs hiding near the Thai-Kampuchean border. All this is plainly being done to create the impression that a war is being waged in Kampuchea which "can be ended only by withdrawing foreign forces." But what is meant by this interference is certainly not the attempts by external forces hostile to Kampuchea to prevent the formation of people's power, but the fraternal assistance being given the Kampuchean people by Socialist Vietnam.

Let us recall a few facts to demonstrate the total groundlessness and political danger of such allegations.

In April 1975, after the patriots' victory over American imperialism and its henchmen, the prospect of a peaceful, happy life seemed to open up before the people of Kampuchea. However, those hopes were not fated to be realized. Power in Phnom Penh was soon seized by the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which acted on instructions from Beijing, turned the Kampuchean land into a gloomy torture chamber, made chauvinistic territorial claims and unleashed aggressive military actions against neighboring Vietnam.

The history of the Pol Pot regime's crimes against the Kampuchean people has not yet been related in full. But what is known is enough to present that criminal regime to the whole world as a foreign puppet which pursued a policy of genocide against its own population and violated all the norms of civilized human behavior. In the few years of their rule Pol Pot's followers annihilated several million Kampucheans in the name of their adventurist experiments, forcibly resettled almost the entire urban population in rural localities, destroyed universities, schools, libraries and hospitals and totally ruined the country's economy. Those who voiced even the slightest dissatisfaction with the "experiments" that were being conducted, particularly the intelligentsia, were annihilated without mercy.

Correspondents who have visited liberated Kampuchea testify that it is impossible to find a family in this country today which has not suffered from repression by the Pol Pot secret police, or a family which has not lost several members. Such is the scale of the human tragedy! "To build the new society," Pol Pot laid down the law, "substantiating" his misanthropic policy, "we need only 1 million Kampucheans."

"Our people," Ros Samay, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, has said bitterly, "were virtually sentenced to death.... If the Pol Pot puppet regime had stayed in power for another 4-5 years, the Khmer nation would have ceased to exist."

This did not happen only because in January of this year the rebellious people and their revolutionary patriotic forces under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation overthrew the reactionary dictators. This historic victory opened up favorable new prospects for strengthening peace on the Indochina Peninsula in accordance with the national aspirations of the peoples of this region.

At the request of the leaders of the Kampuchean revolution, Socialist Vietnam is giving serious assistance in creating the new, peaceful and independent Kampuchea. On the part of the SRV, this assistance, including the help in liquidating the remnants of Pol Pot gangs, is an expression of humanism and fraternal solidarity with the Kampuchean people. It has received the Kampucheans' high appraisal and been enshrined juridically in the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV.

Precisely this development of events is not to the liking of some people either in the West or in the East. It is an open secret that the remnants of Pol Pot gangs receive active moral and material support from abroad. More and more reports are appearing of the coordination of subversive activities being conducted against the People's Republic of Kampuchea by Beijing and CIA agents. And it is in order to impart a semblance of legality to these unseemly activities that the story of an "invasion" and "occupation" of foreign territories in Southeast Asia by foreign troops is invented. There is no denying that the facts of such an invasion were noted quite recently we mean China's aggression against the SRV), and they were resolutely condemned by world public opinion. As regards cooperation between Socialist Vietnam and People's Kampuchea in very diverse spheres, including the military sphere, this. as a recent Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement pointed out, is legitimate cooperation between independent and sovereign countries, and it is in full accordance with the UN Charter, with the aim and principles of the non-alined movement and with the Kampuchean-Vietnamese peace, friendship and cooperation treaty.

These are the facts. They attest that relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea are founded on the principles of equality and help to strengthen peace, good-neighborliness and stability in Southeast Asia. And trying to depict these relations as relations of military occupation means playing into the hands of those who are interested in maintaining tension and fueling conflicts in this region of the world.

ACCORD REACHED ON REPATRIATING KAMPUCHEANS IN THAILAND

LD211113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Kalinin dispatch: "Relations Are Being Normalized"]

[Text] Bangkok, 17 June--According to reports in the capital's press, an understanding has been reached between the Thai and Kampuchean border authorities on repatriating Kampuchean refugees. Many of those who left Kampuchea in the last few months did so beneath the barrels of the machineguns of the Pol Pot gangs routed by Kampuchea's national salvation forces.

The Pol Pot bandits have also committed atrocities on Thai territory, attacking not only their compatriots but also Thailand's inhabitants. In order to safeguard the population's security, additional contingents of Thai troops were moved up to the border. The Thai authorities soon saw for themselves just how reasonable Phnom Penh's appeals to Bangkok to stop supporting the Pol Pot gangs and to organize contracts between the two neighboring countries in order to solve the existing problems were.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT OPENING OF 'BERLIN DAYS' IN MOSCOW

AU191522 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 79 pp 3-4 AU

[Excerpts from speech by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at the opening of the "Berlin Days in Moscow" at the Moscow Rossiya Hotel on 12 June 1979]

[Text] Representatives of Moscow's working people have met in this hall to greet the delegation from the GDR capital which has come to participate in today's opening of the Berlin Days.

Permit me first of all to convey to all the participants in the Berlin Days in Moscow the cordial greetings of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his best wishes for success and well-being. Permit me to convey to you the conviction he expressed that the Berlin Days in Moscow will serve the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, between the working people of the capitals of the USSR and the GDR.

Our cordial greetings go to the head of the delegation, Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED [Socialist Unity Party] Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, to Comrade Erhard Krack, mayor of the GDR capital and candidate member of the SED Central Committee, and to all members of the delegation.

Our meeting is also attended by Comrade Harry Ott, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the USSR.

With the "Friendship Train" representatives of Berlin working people--exemplary workers and innovators, winners in socialist competition, party and trade union functionaries, party veterans, resistance fighters, and FDJ [Free German Youth] representatives--have arrived in Moscow. They are here with us in this hall.

Cordial Greetings for the Guests

To organize and implement the Berlin Days theater and music ensembles, writers, composers, figurative artists, film workers, lectors and other comrades have come to us from the GDR capital.

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow City Soviet and on behalf of Moscow's working people, permit me to extend to all our guests from Berlin, which is fraternally linked with us, our most cordial greetings and to congratulate them on our joint holiday--the opening of the Berlin Days in Moscow.

Through you, dear friends, the Muscovites greet your people's vanguard--the glorious SED--all working people of the GDR and its capital.

We are convinced that the Berlin Days in Moscow will be an important event in our people's political and cultural life, an impressive proof of the unshakable friendship between the USSR and the GDR, a new step in the further development of the many sided relations between our capitals.

It is significant, comrades, that the Berlin Days in Moscow are taking place in the year of the glorious anniversary--the 30th anniversary of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, an anniversary which is celebrated by both the GDR and Soviet people as a joint holiday of all those who have fought, and continue to fight, for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and socialism.

The communists, the workers class, the working people of the GDR are putting every effort into the struggle for the socialist transformation of their fatherland and are accomplishing heroic work performances on a large scale. In an historically short period the socialist state was established. In close alliance with the countries of the socialist community the GDR working people, under the leadership of the SED, are leading the way on the road to the developed socialist society. They have scored outstanding successes in developing the economy, science and culture. The positions and authority of the GDR in the international arena are being increasingly consolidated.

Regular Meetings and Contacts

Today the GDR is a highly developed state, an inseparable constituent part of the socialist community, an important outpost of socialism at its western borders.

We highly appreciate the important contribution made by the party organization and the working people of the capital of Berlin to these impressive successes of the GDR people. At the same time they are successfully fulfilling the economic development plans and the ambitious socialist commitments, consistently implementing the comprehensive program for renovating the capital, are erecting new buildings, and are modernizing and beautifying old housing quarters.

Today's Berlin, capital of the flourishing socialist state, is an example for solving socioeconomic problems in the interest of improving working and living conditions and of raising the people's prosperity.

Permit me to most cordially congratulate our friends from the GDR capital on these outstanding successes.

The Muscovites, and all Soviet people feel great satisfaction over the fact that 30 years of building socialism in the GDR have at the same time been years of constantly strengthening fraternal friendship and of incessantly developing cooperation between our countries.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, wrote about our friendship: This friendship, which is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, on the fundamental community of goals, has become a powerful creative factor in our joint efforts in building socialism and communism, an important link in the chain of the fraternal alliance of the socialist peoples, an inalienable element of lasting peace in Europe and in the world."

Between the SED and the CPSU there are relations of mutual confidence, great cordiality and unshakable unity.

The regular meetings and contacts between the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Erich Honecker, are of decisive importance for the further strengthening of these relations. They contribute toward multiplying the glorious traditions of our friendship and toward insuring that they serve the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR, the cause of socialism and of peace.

Fraternal Alliance Is Being Further Consolidated

In his report to the Ninth SED Congress, Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, declared: "To further deepen the comprehensive cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet Union will continue to be a priority task, indeed the centerpiece of our party's international activity and of our state's foreign policy."

The CPSU and the Soviet Union in turn are firmly determined to further strengthen the fraternal ties uniting our parties and peoples, and to consistently enliven the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 7 October 1975.

Under the current conditions the strengthening of friendship and unity of the countries of the socialist community is acquiring a special significance.

In the present international situation the development in the world is marked by the struggle between socialism and capitalism. There are forces in the world which pursue a policy hostile to detente, which attempt to employ the language of diktat and to interfere in other states' internal affairs. In these endeavors the reactionary forces are staking their hopes particularly on accelerating the arms race, intensifying the war psychosis and expanding the struggle against the socialist countries.

Our opponents have created a gigantic propaganda apparatus: They employ the means of ideological struggle in every way possible; they unleash anticommunism; they attempt to slander the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, to discredit the socialist system and to weaken the socialist countries from the inside.

Moscow and Berlin Closely Linked

Under these conditions the CPSU and the SED, the communist and workers parties of the other socialist countries close their ranks, intensify the struggle against the bourgeois ideology and devote the necessary attention to unmasking capitalism and the mendacious bourgeois "freedoms" and "democracies." They demonstrate by their actions the greatness of the communist ideals, the historical superiority of socialism, the true democracy and humanism.

Today we can say with conviction that the undertakings of the imperialists and their henchmen are doomed to failure. There is no force that could destroy the great alliance of the fraternal socialist states and deprive the peoples of their socialist achievements.

The development and strengthening of the friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR are convincing proof of this.

The relations between Moscow and Berlin are of no less importance for the strengthening of our peoples' friendship. These relations are being actively shaped by the party, trade union and youth organizations as well as by the city administration organs. Good, constructive relations exist between a number of production collectives, scientific and medical institutions, universities and other schools of our capitals. Cooperation in the field of culture is developing successfully.

The exchange of experience regarding results and scientific-technical accomplishments as well as the friendly and constructive contacts have become a firm constituent part of our reality. They are a help for the working people of both cities in successfully solving the practical tasks of building communism and socialism. We are convinced that the Berlin Days in Moscow will make a contribution in this respect and that they will enable the Muscovites to familiarize themselves more closely with the life of the fraternal country's capital, with the accomplishments and future plans of the GDR working people and with the fulfillment of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

Innovators Will Hold Joint Discussions

Tomorrow the exhibition "Berlin--30 Years Capital of the GDR" will be opened within the all-union national economic exhibition. The arts exhibition in the central exhibition hall will also be opened.

In the course of this week meetings will be held in Moscow between collectives of Moscow enterprises and institutions and the Berlin friends who will be participating in the Berlin Days. The third conference of Moscow and Berlin innovators will be held and concerts of artists and amateur culture groups from the GDR capital will take place. There will also be performances of the "Theater im Palast," a festival of GDR motion pictures and documentary films and contests between Moscow and Berlin athletes.

Last year the Moscow Days were held in the GDR capital. All of us who participated in this event remember with pleasure the hospitality and the truly fraternal reception that was extended to the Muscovites. We remember the genuine interest of the people of Berlin in the successes of our country and its capital and in all events on the Moscow Days program.

Let us assure you, dear Berlin comrades, that you will be just as cordially welcomed in Moscow and that you are expected everywhere and will be received as dearest friends.

The Berlin Days in Moscow are taking place shortly after important events in our country's life. The April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation have been held. The decisions of the plenum and of the session as well as the reelection of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet were unanimously approved by the Soviet people, including the Muscovites.

Out country's successes in fulfilling the current year's plan, the broad development of socialist competition for fulfilling the 1979 plan target ahead of schedule and of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole have again impressively demonstrated the great political and working elan of the Muscovites and of the whole Soviet people, their close affinity with the Communist Party and its Central Committee led by the outstanding functionary of our party, of the international communist movement, the untiring fighter for communism and peace, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The Moscow Gorkom, the working people of the capital, aim their efforts at implementing the party's economic policy, one of the decisive factors of the struggle for communism, as was stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress. In this endeavor attention is primarily focused on such priority questions as the better utilization of the existing potential of production and science, the increased effectiveness of social production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, increased labor productivity and the improvement of the quality of work.

Special attention is being paid to the fulfillment of the state plans and the socialist commitments at every working place, by every brigade and every enterprise. The working people of the capital have successfully fulfilled the plan targets for the first 5 months of this year in industry, transportation, in the building sector and in the municipal enterprises. Hundreds of millions of rubles worth of goods were produced and sold over and above the plan. The entire extra production was accomplished through an increase in labor productivity. Those branches which determine technical progress in the national economy developed more quickly than planned.

As early as the beginning of the current 5-year plan important measures were taken for implementing the plans for the economic and social development adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. A large investment construction program was implemented in the city. Within 3 years 3 million square meters of production area were constructed and put into operation. Comprehensive measures were carried out to introduce results of scientific-technical progress into production, for reconstructing Moscow enterprises and providing them with new technical equipment, and the volume of products with the state quality mark has doubled.

In this period housing construction and municipal transportation developed further. In the city the network of trade enterprises, utility and service enterprises, medical care as well as institutions of culture and public education were expanded substantially.

In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan apartment houses with a total floor space of 13.5 million square meters were built, thus improving the housing conditions of 1.2 million Muscovites.

In the city comprehensive and varied preparations for the 1980 Olympic games are underway. In addition to their great international importance, we regard them as part of the implementation of the program for further improving working conditions and recreation facilities for the Muscovites in accordance with the general plan for the development of the capital. They constitute an important step toward solving the task set by the party to turn Moscow into an exemplary communist city.

Working People Strengthen Their Homeland's Power

The Muscovites' successes in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress would be inconceivable without the constant aid and care for Moscow by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, without the perfecting of party-organizational work, without the comprehensive implementation of the tasks in the communist education of the working people.

The party organizations, the ideology aktiv and the communists of the capital are at present working to enliven the CPSU Central Committee decision on the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work. On the basis of this decision they are endeavoring with increased vigor to develop among the working people a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist conviction, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, as well as high moral and ethical qualities.

Along with the improvement of ideological work we are trying to equip all working people with a clear understanding of the policy of the party as well as with the ability to support the principles of communist ideology, and to draw the right conclusions for their practical activities.

In these endeavors we are given active support by the reports and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, his books "Malya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "Virgin Land," "World of Socialism--Triumph of Great Ideas" and other works.

Like all Soviet people, the Muscovites, firmly rallied around the Communist Party, passionately support and approve the domestic and foreign policy, the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, and they strengthen the power of their homeland through conscious and sacrificing work.

For Strengthening World Peace

We all know very well that the coordinated actions of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community contribute toward strengthening world peace and preventing a new world war.

In our country it is highly appreciated that the SED and its Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker, the important functionary of the international communist movement, together with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties are unwaveringly pursuing an active policy of peace and struggling for the cohesion of the socialist community and the world communist movement.

At present the meeting between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and U.S. President Carter, slated for 15 June in Vienna, is at the center of attention throughout the world. The Soviet people are convinced that the forthcoming conclusion of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms as well as the negotiations on international questions and on Soviet-American relations will be of great significance for deepening detente and consolidating international security and peace. We are sure that the GDR working people, too, share this view.

The successes of the working people of the USSR and the GDR and of the other socialist countries in the domestic and foreign policy fields are successes of our joint struggle for the triumph of the lofty communist ideals, for peace and for the happiness of the peoples.

Permit me, moreover, esteemed Comrade Naumann, to wish the communists, all working people of your beautiful capital new successes in building the developed socialist society, in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and in the worthy preparation and celebration of the glorious 30th anniversary of the GDR.

Long live the perpetual, unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, between the working people of Moscow and Berlin!

Now may I ask Comrade Naumann to take the floor.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD191549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 13 June K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request, and had a warm and friendly conversation with him.

BRIEFS

LENINGRAD-BELGRADE RAILWAY ROUTE--Leningrad, June 16, TASS--Regular railway communication between Leningrad and Belgrade was started today. A railway car which will be passing Hungary left on this route for Yugoslav capital. The travel will take slightly less than 48 hours. The new international railway route was opened under the plan of preparation of Soviet railway workers for transportation of passengers during the 1980 Olympics. A great number of tourists is expected to arrive by that time in Leningrad where the qualifying games of the football tournament will be held. Extra trains from Berlin, Warsaw, Helsinki will run to Leningrad. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD]

SERBIAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT--The delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia, led by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the federation's council, is in Minsk, capital of Belorussia. The guests held talks with the Belorussian trade union aktivists. Nikola Polozov, chairman of the republican trade union council, informed the guests about the work of the trade union organization which numbers over 4 million members. [Text] [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD]

SCHMIDT TO MEET WITH KOSYGIN, GROMYKO IN MOSCOW 25 JUNE

LD211026 Hamburg DPA in German 1011 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will meet Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow on Monday. The Federal Republic's embassy in Moscow announced today that the meeting will take place when Schmidt stops over during his flight to the Tokyo economic summit. Both sides have agreed to the meeting and talks.

FRG CP LEADER HOLDS TALK WITH LEONID ZAMYATIN

LD220956 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 22 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf, June 22, TASS--Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies received member of the CPSU CC, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU CC Leonid Zamyatin, who is currently staying here, and had a talk with him, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD212220 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Wilfried Martens expressing his congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Martens' appointment as prime minister of Belgium. In reply, the Belgian prime minister expressed his profound gratitude for the congratulations.

GROMYKO RECEIVES SPANISH AMBASSADOR

LD201538 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has received Spain's Ambassador to the USSR Juan Antonio Samaranch at the latter's request.

Questions of bilateral Soviet-Spanish relations and also some international problems, above all in the light of the particular significance of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna for the cause of detente and peace, were considered in the course of the friendly talk.

FRENCH CP PLENARY SESSION OPENS 21 JUNE

LD220330 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paris, June 21, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party was opened today in Ivry, a working class suburb of Paris. On the agenda are the results of the elections to the European Parliament and the implementation of the decisions of the 23rd party congress. The report will be presented by Georges Marchais, the secretary general of the French Communist Party.

WEU SESSION DISCUSSES EUROPEAN MILITARY INTEGRATION

LD212213 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paris, June 21, TASS--The 25th session of the Assembly of the West European Union, a military-political grouping of a number of West European countries, closely associated with the United States and NATO, has ended here. The delegates of the session discussed, specifically, prospects of military integration of West European countries and consolidation of their "Atlantic solidarity" with NATO.

The question of lifting restrictions on the manufacture of arms in the FRG was raised during the discussion of the problem on joint production of armaments in Western Europe. Some delegates in their speeches again took up the idea of revival within the framework of "the Common Market" of a certain "European Defensive Community", which in actual fact presupposes further escalation of the arms race and ensures an access to the FRG to the most up-to-date, including nuclear, weapons.

That proposal gave rise to concern of the French public, as was reported. Yet at the previous session the participants in the assembly adopted recommendations of the Council of the West European Union to remove restrictions on the construction for the Bundeswehr's navy of combat ships with a displacement of more than 6,000 tons.

Made at the session was also the proposal on formation of the so-called European agency for arms supplies. Representatives of France and a number of other countries qualified the proposal was actual militarization of the "Common Market".

The participants in the session discussed the question of the role of African countries as a source of strategic raw materials for West European states.

ITALIAN TRIES TO SPREAD ANTI-SOVIET LITERATURE, EXPELLED

LD201824 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--The newspaper IZVESTIYA writes about expulsion from the USSR of Sergio Blasi, a citizen of Italy, a member of an Italian tourist group, which came to the Soviet Union. The group made a tour of the USSR but Blasi stayed only within the boundaries of the Sheremetyevo air terminal. IZVESTIYA journalists Vadim Kassis and Leonid Kolosov, give the details of that story in an article describing anti-Soviet organisations engaged in subversive actions against the USSR.

Sergio Blasi tried to secretly bring to the USSR hostile articles from the journal POSEV and religious materials of the anti-Soviet character. He received the anti-Soviet literature from the NTS representatives in Italy. The ill-starred tourist admitted what he had done and asked the Soviet authorities to let him go. "I have elderly parents, they are waiting for me", he pleaded.

"The representatives of the Soviet authorities spared Blasi's parents. He was expelled from the Soviet Union next day morning. He will not come to the Soviet Union any more. The NTS representative in Italy will have to put a cross on their yet another agent and write off the money which has been spent on him", the authors write.

ARTICLE ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN MIDEAST REFUTED

LD212046 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The London DAILY TELEGRAPH has carried a report written by a group of high ranking British officers that is replete with utter lies of various types and is hostile to the Soviet Union. The authors even tried to convince the world that the Soviet Union covets the gulf region and that it seeks to deny gulf oil to the West. They base their argument on some alleged activities by the Soviet Union in an area including Afghanistan, the PDRY and Ethiopia and extending far and wide, as they put it.

It would be pointless to look for a relationship between gulf oil, these countries and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the authors try to suggest that this relationship poses a threat to the gulf region. Naturally, one may ask why the authors of the report needed such a pack of anti-Soviet lies. The reason is quite clear. It has become a characteristic of the imperialist West that whenever it prepares a plot it immediately flaunts the myth of the Soviet threat in order to justify its activities. This is continuing, as is indicated by the report of the British officers. They outlined so-called contingency plans to insure the dispatch of U.S. and West European forces to the gulf region at the first request. The New York TIMES said that such plans coincided with the familiar Pentagon project for a mobile force of 100,000 soldiers to be assigned to the gulf region.

The reason for all of this is to preserve the shaky imperialist positions in the Middle East and the Arabian gulf at any cost. The present Western military activities are clearly hostile to the Arabs and Iran. It is well known that all attempts to influence developments in Iran through gross interference in its internal affairs have been firmly resisted. Many observers believe that the United States and a number of other Western powers wish to intimidate the Iranians and to dominate them by force. Politicians overseas hope that such a demonstration of strength will further encourage acts of sabotage by the many agents of U.S. intelligence who are hatching counterrevolutionary plots and fomenting various internal conflicts and subversion in Iran.

Those who claim the right of military intervention for the West in the Middle East and the gulf region claim that they want to insure the continued flow of oil when in fact they intend to deprive the oil-producing states of the ability to determine the quantity of oil production and its price, and to allow the U.S., and British and other oil companies to continue their domination of the Arabs and Iranians to insure huge profits at the expense of Arab and Iranian oils.

There are also purely political considerations at the base of the West's military intervention in the Middle East and the Arabian gulf region. Therefore, pressure is being applied on the Arab states and Iran, which firmly reject the separate capitulatory deals between Egypt and Israel that are being concluded under U.S. auspices. 'Isa Darwish, the Syrian minister of oil and natural resources, said in a statement to TASS that the Arab peoples have described the present military spirit in the West as an attempt to apply direct pressure on them to split Arab ranks and to ease the isolation in which the As-Sadat regime has fallen as a result of the deal with Israel.

All these facts convincingly show who is threatening whom in the Middle East generally and particularly in the gulf region. Naturally, Iran and the Arab world firmly reject the imperialist plans for armed intervention in this region and demand a halt to such activities which are contrary to the interests of peace and security.

WEST ATTITUDE ON OIL: 'BLAME INNOCENT FOR SINS OF GUILTY'

LD212208 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Andrey Kornev commentary: "Blaming the Innocent for the Sins of the Guilty"]

[Text] It has become customary on the eve of every OPEC Ministerial Council meeting to hear voices rising from the West levelling direct accusations and threats against the oil-producing developing countries. It seems the atmosphere on the eve of the forthcoming OPEC ministers' conference is no exception.

France's LE FIGARO wrote that the series of meetings being held at present in a number of principal capitals of the Western world are devoted to laying down the Western strategy and to forming a joint front against OPEC member-countries. Western propaganda spares no effort in laying the responsibility for the energy and fuel crises of the capitalist developed countries on the doorstep of the OPEC terrorists, as the New York TIMES puts it.

This Western attitude can only be described as a new attempt to blame the innocent for the sins of the guilty. It is a well-known fact that the West's economy has reached this degree of crisis in fuel and energy as a result of the economic capitalist practices. It is customary for the Westerners to use oil recklessly and without control, as they used to do when the seven major international oil companies fully dominated the riches of Middle East countries. The United States imports about half of its fuel needs despite the existence of oil-rich fields in its territory. The United States prefers to live on the Middle East oil because the costs of importing oil from the Middle East are in the final analysis cheaper than the cost of extracting oil in the United States. Furthermore, the profits which American oil companies make from imports of Middle East oil exceed their profits from exploiting the national oil-fields by about 10 times or more. It is for this precise reason that Washington, despite its promises to its Western partners to the contrary, continues to increase its purchases of imported oil.

If we take into consideration the fact that the U.S. economy's share of the world energy consumption amounts to one-third, we reach the conclusion that the shortage of oil in the West is due, not to the policy of the OPEC member-countries, but to the complete disregard for the world oil supply by the developed capitalist countries, especially by the United States.

The oil companies have exploited the West's complete reliance on the importation of oil. With the implicit approval of the authorities, the major oil companies began, toward the end of last year and the beginning of the present year, to intentionally impede the supply of oil to the Western consumers. This in turn led to the increase in the demand for oil and the increase in its prices. In recent weeks, prices in the free oil market in Rotterdam reached between $36 to $37 per barrel, yet the official price fixed by OPEC did not exceed $14.50 per barrel. As everyone is aware, the colossal profits resulting from speculation in the oil market have poured into the caches of the oil monopolies. In the first quarter of the current year alone, the profits of all the major oil companies witnessed a very sharp rise. The profits of the British-Dutch Royal Dutch Shell increased by 618 million pounds sterling.

Naturally this state of affairs does not meet with the approval of the oil-producing countries at all. In their numerous statements, their representatives have objected to the West's irresponsible attitude toward the consumption of oil and demanded an end to speculation by the oil monopolies which undermine natural trading relations.

KUWAIT OFFICIAL ON NEED FOR U.S., USSR ROLE IN MIDEAST

LD211441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch: "Everyday Life in Kuwait"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait-Beirut, June--Kuwaiti working people are militantly inclined. Their range of interests is not confined to local affairs. They respond animatedly to regional and international problems. During my stay in Kuwait reports appeared once again regarding the plans being elaborated by the Pentagon for creating emergency forces of 100,000 soldiers and officers to "defend" U.S. interests in "the world's hot spots," including the oil regions of the Arab countries.

"This is not the first time the Americans have threatened to send troops to our region," 'Ali al-Qandari, secretary general of the Kuwait Federation of Trade Unions, declared. "They do this every time that difficulties arise in the implementation of their imperialist schemes. The Arab countries' peoples resolutely condemn and reject these threats."

Political activeness and interest in international life are very great in Kuwait. The Kuwaiti Government advocates a just settlement of the Near East crisis and along with the other Arab countries at the Baghdad summit last November rejected the Camp David agreements. Explaining Kuwait's position, the country's Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rashid said:

"Our negative attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli deal is largely occasioned by two interdependent facts. First, despite all the assurances of its participants, the deal has nothing in common with a genuine settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict--a settlement which envisages both the withdrawal of Israel's troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. Second, the risk of the outbreak of new conflicts is increased since many interested parties, including the PLO, are in practice excluded from the process of seeking ways of solving the Near East crisis. It is our firm conviction that a just settlement of the Near East conflict can be found and stable peace insured in the region only given simultaneous participation in this process by the Soviet Union and the United States."

Ar-Rashid expressed satisfaction with the traditional friendly relations between the USSR and Kuwait--relations which, he declared, the Kuwaiti Government intends to continue to develop in the interests of both our countries' peoples.

OBSERVER DENOUNCES RUMORS OF USSR 'INTERFERENCE' IN IRAN

LD212223 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A TASS observer assesses as a provocative fabrication the statement made by Sadeq Tabataba'i, political undersecretary of the [Iranian] Interior Ministry, alleging that the Soviet Union is interfering in that country's affairs. As reported by the U.S. agency AP, Tabataba'i asserted in an interview that the Soviet Union was allegedly organizing disturbances in Baluchistan. The TASS observer writes that until now, such rumors have been spread mainly by the deposed shah's agencies and those who collaborate with imperialist special services. Statements such as the provocations by Tabataba'i are aimed at disturbing Soviet-Iranian relations, the TASS observer emphasizes. The Soviet Union has from the very start been understanding and sympathetic toward the Iranian revolution.

TASS NOTES ANOTHER GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE IN IRAN

LD201420 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, June 20, TASS--Prime minister of the Iranian Provisional Government Mehdi Bazargan reshuffled his cabinet. He appointed Minister of the Interior Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi as Minister of Justice instead of A. Mobashsheri, who resigned from office. Deputy Prime Minister H. Sabbaghian has been appointed minister of the interior. As the Iranian PARS agency points out, it is the third cabinet reshuffle since its coming to power in February this year.

CPSU'S KUZNETSOV RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR

LD212125 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin received Murtada Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the USSR, concerning his upcoming departure from the Soviet Union. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

KOSYGIN, MUDHAR BADRAN EXCHANGE CABLES ON JORDAN'S HOLIDAY

LD121437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, sent Mudhar Badran, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, a telegram conveying sincere congratulations and wishes for their prosperity and happiness to the friendly people of Jordan on their national holiday.

In an answering telegram the Jordanian prime minister expressed gratitude for the congratulations and for his part sent wishes to the people of the Soviet Union for their unfailing well-being.

PDRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR FOR DAYS OF FRIENDSHIP

LD172345 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 16 TASS--A delegation of the PDRY-USSR Society, headed by the vice chairman of the society, Mohammad 'Abd al-Qawi, arrived here for the days of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the PDRY, opening in Moscow on June 18th.

The Yemeni guests met with the chairman of the USSR-PDRY Society Aleksandr Sukharev, first deputy minister of justice of the USSR. The delegation called at the Lenin Museum in the house on Gorkiy Leninskiy near Moscow, where the founder of the soviet state spent the last years of his life.

ALIYEV URGES INCREASED VIGILANCE BY MVD PERSONNEL

LD210847 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 May 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Combat Tasks of Internal Affairs Organs"]

[Excerpts] Measures to improve work with cadres and to strengthen socialist legality in the activity of internal affairs organs in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the demands of the USSR Constitution were discussed at a republic conference of leading Azerbaijan SSR MVD personnel held on 21 May. The leaders of party, soviet, Komsomol and administrative organs and republic ministries and departments participated in the conference.

The report was delivered by Internal Service Col D. D. Veliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of internal affairs.

The conference noted that the state of internal affairs organs' work to combat crime still does not meet the demands made of it. There have been no substantial improvements in the activity of corrective labor establishments to reeducate and reform convicts. The apparatus of the administration to combat embezzlement of socialist property and speculation is not displaying due consistency in the struggle against camouflaged theft, bribery, abuses, speculation and so forth.

The serious shortcomings and omissions which exist in the activity of internal affairs organs and subunits are the result of the unsatisfactory work of the ministry's cadres administration. A lack of principle and indecision have been displayed in selecting cadres. Personnel of the administration apparatus have often had no opinion of their own in deciding official questions and young specialists have been appointed to the central apparatus on the basis of kinship and acquaintance. Until recently, the principles of cadre selection and placement were flagrantly violated in the state automobile inspectorate, where protectionism and localism and the protection of slovenly and unscrupulous personnel flourished. Many of the ministry's services and its staff failed to pay due attention to questions of cadre policy.

Lt Gen Yu. M. Churbanov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, addressed the conference.

Analyzing the activity of the republic's internal affairs organs, Comrade Churbanov pointed out the shortcomings and omissions which exist in it. A completely new picture of the guardian of order has now formed in the country's internal affairs organs, he said. Today's militiaman is a highly intelligent, intellectual figure--a living embodiment of Soviet power. For the working people the militia worker is a symbol of legality, dignity and nobility, lofty culture and untarnished honor. However, among Azerbaijan's militia workers there are also those who perform their duties unconscientiously, who themselves violate the soviet laws and who behave unworthily in everyday life. Higher demands must be made of the professional, moral and personal qualities of the people accepted for service in the militia. In selecting cadres it is necessary to make fuller use of the assistance of party, soviet and Komsomol organs and to remember that the volunteer people's militia detachments, nonstaff militia personnel, the members of Komsomol operational detachments and soldiers who have been transferred to the reserve provide a good reserve.

Serious shortcomings occur in work with leading cadres and middle-level cadres. Considerably more attention must be paid to selecting, placing, instructing and educating precinct inspectors, especially those working in rural localities, and officials of the inspectorates for minors' affairs.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the conference. After dwelling in detail on the great successes achieved by Azerbaijan's working people during the 9th and 10th 5-year plans, he noted that the personnel of law enforcement [pravookhranitelnyy] organs have made a weighty contribution to them. On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers Comrade Aliyev thanked the MVD personnel for their active participation in resolving political, economic and social tasks and implementing the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's principled line of combating negative phenomena.

The Communist Party, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally pay constant attention to the activity of internal affairs organs. In the last few years a very great deal has been done to strengthen their material and technical base and to improve personnel's working and living conditions.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee notes that the republic's internal affairs organs consist of people who have a good general and professional training and who are devoted to the cause of the party and the socialist homeland. The absolute majority of MVD staffers discharge their duties honestly and conscientiously and display valor and heroism in their difficult but honorable service. The exploits of the courageous militia workers who have sacrificed their lives at their combat post evoke feelings of admiration. Today we bow our heads before the bright memory of those heroes.

At the same time, Comrade Aliyev continued, the Azerbaijan MVD is failing to make full use of its strength and potential for a still more active struggle against crime and serious shortcomings and omissions continue to occur in its work. The main thing that is necessary to do in order to further improve cadre work and all the ministry's activity is to constantly strengthen party, state and military discipline. It is necessary to be strictly guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's direction that a respectful, considerate and solicitious attitude toward cadres be combined with high exactingness toward them.

The personnel of internal affairs organs must have high political training and a good knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory, the most important party documents and decisions and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works. They must constantly raise their general educational, cultural and professional standards and make skillful use in their activity of the achievements of science and technology.

The questions of the moral education and character of militia cadres loomed large in Comrade Aliyev's speech. The struggle against crime, he said, and the struggle to prevent it is a struggle for man and for his morality and against antipodes of communist morality, remnants of the past in people's consciousness and bourgeois ideology. Study of the materials of the all-union scientific and practical conference held recently in Baku will be an important help in the work to improve the moral education of MVD personnel.

A healthy psychological climate in the collective--a climate conditioned by mutual exactingness and exigency--is of great importance in instilling lofty moral qualities in militia personnel. It is necessary to struggle in every possible way against the embellishment of reality and the tendency to create the semblance of a satisfactory situation and to eliminate facts and actions resolutely which defame the lofty title of Soviet militiaman.

Comrade Aloyev noted the need to seek stability and continuity in the leading cadres of internal affairs organs and to train a worthy reserve for them. The efficiency and quality of the MVD's activity largely depends on this.

Representatives of labor collectives who have proven their worth in production and who have passed through the school of army service must be more actively recruited to the organs. At the same time, there must be a resolute struggle against the instances of protectionism, localism and other negative phenomena which sometimes occur in cadre selection.

In his speech G.A. Aliyev particularly stressed the importance of steadily raising the quality and efficiency of the work of all links and services of internal affairs organs. He noted the need to further intensify the struggle against particularly dangerous crimes, thefts of socialist property, bribery, larceny, speculation and traffic accidents. The work of the administrations of criminal investigation, combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, the investigative apparatus, the state motor vehicle inspectorate and corrective labor institutions must be improved in every possible way. The republic's militia is faced with important tasks to prevent the misappropriation and squandering of agricultural produce during harvesting and procurement.

The Soviet man must live and work in tranquillity. And this predetermines the high demands made of all the activity of law enforcement organs--particularly MVD personnel. In their work the staffers of internal affairs organs must make wider use of the public, the people's volunteer militia and militia support points. Crime prevention and the elimination of the conditions in which crimes emerge must be a priority. The improvement of the activity of the republic's internal affairs organs is the concern of all of Azerbaijan's party, soviet and Komsomol organizations. Gorkoms, raykoms and the Komsomol must constantly heighten their exactingness toward MVD organs' personnel at the local level and must give them effective help to eliminate shortcomings. The activity of primary party organizations within the MVD system also requires further intensification.

We hope, Comrade Aliyev said in conclusion, that the principled and keen party-minded discussion at the conference today will form the basis of the MVD's activity to further improve cadre work in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the demands of the USSR Constitution. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee expresses the confidence that the personnel of the republic's internal affairs organs, augmenting the success achieved, will march in the front ranks of the struggle for the communist ideals and for the implementation of the plans of our great Leninist party's 25th congress.

The conference participants adopted an appeal to all personnel of Azerbaijan's internal affairs organs. The following participated in the conference: A.I. Ibragimov, A.G. Keriomov, A.U. Konstantinov, Yu.N. Pugachev and K.A. Khalilov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau; A.A. Glukhovtsev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee; Internal Service Col R.N. Berdyyev, Turkmen SSR minister of internal affairs.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW IDEOLOGICAL AKTIV MEETING

LD211133 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "To increase the Efficiency of Ideological Work; Moscow City Ideological Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the capital's ideological aktiv, which discussed the question of the tasks of fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," was held yesterday.

The meeting was opened by V.N. Makeyev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

A report was delivered at the meeting of the aktiv by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Taking part in the meeting were Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gor Ispolkom; Moscow Gorkom Secretaries L.A. Borisov, R.F. Dementyeva, I.N. Ponomarev, and V.P. Trushin; Moskovskiy Obkom Secretary V.M. Borisenkov; and I.M. Golovkov, inspector in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

The Communist Party has always regarded and continues to regard ideological and political education work, V.V. Grishin said, as the most important part of all its activity. "The state is strong when the masses know everything, are able to form an opinion about everything and face everything consciously," Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out.

Educating the masses in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideas is a matter for the whole party and for all communists. The successes of the country's economic and cultural development, the realization of the potential of developed socialism, and the strengthening of our state's defense might and its international stands hinges on the successes of ideological and political education work.

"The very essence of communism," Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has pointed out, "is determined by the fact that citizens have a high level of consciousness, a sense of responsibility to society, and lofty moral qualities. That is why fostering all citizens' social consciousness is one of the most important constituents of the process of communist building."

A number of important resolutions on topical questions of ideological work have been adopted in recent years in line with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Central Committee Congress. Several all-union scientific and practical conferences and symposiums on the most important areas of this work have been held. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and his books "On the Communist Education of the Working People," "On Topical Questions of Party Building," "On the Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State," "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work," and the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "The Virgin Lands" along with others have made a major contribution to the solution of problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist education. They have had a great influence on improving all the political work of the party organizations.

The resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" is a further demonstration of the party's constant concern for the communist education of the masses. The resolution sums up the work done in this sphere in recent years, outlines measures for eliminating existing shortcomings and defines the tasks of party organizations, the mass media and of all ideological establishments for raising the standard and quality of political work among the masses in accordance with the new demands.

The present-day situation is characterized, on the one hand, by the fact that with the building of a developed socialist society the country's material and spiritual potential is constantly increasing and socioeconomic tasks of increasing magnitude are being resolved. On the other hand, the successes of our country, of the other socialist states, of the international communist and workers movement, and of the peoples' national liberation struggle are frightening the imperialists who are exacerbating the international situation, stepping up the arms race, doing everything possible to activize the ideological means of struggle against socialism, and whipping up anti-Sovietism and anticommunism.

All this obliges party organizations and the ideological aktiv to endeavor to strengthen the work of the masses' communist education and of increasing the effectiveness of political and educational work. [paragraph continues]

The resolution points out the need to insure that propaganda and agitation is of a high scientific level, to strengthen the link between this work and life and the solution of political and economic tasks, and to make political and educational measures more attacking.

These demands stem from Lenin's directive that all propaganda should be based on the political experience of economic building, on living, concrete examples and on close attention to the everyday side of life, which is where what is new is chiefly being built and where there is greatest need for more attention, publicity, public criticism of what is bad and a stronger appeal to learn from what is good.

The propositions and tasks formulated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution are directly relevant to the Moscow Gorkom's work.

The capital's party organizations have done a great deal in recent years to improve ideological and political-education work and to make it more effective. Party, Komsomol and economic studies have become markedly more dynamic and have drawn closer to life. Mass measures of political significance have become more substantial. The gorkom, raykoms and primary party organizations are taking steps to introduce an integrated approach to the solution of educational problems. Moscow has at its disposal a large, well-trained ideological aktiv and a variety of mass news media.

The party organizations' ideological work helps to solve successfully the socioeconomic tasks of developing the capital and turning it into a model communist city. The increase in the public consciousness of Moscow's working people is clearly demonstrated in the successes of the city's economy, in the extensiveness of socialist competition to fulfill the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and in the patriotic initiatives and remarkable achievements in labor of innovators and leading collectives.

At the same time, there are also shortcomings in our work in the ideological sphere. The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out such shortcomings. The quality of ideological and educational work does not always accord with Muscovites' increasing educational and cultural level and requirements. Insufficient account is taken of current socioeconomic processes, the diversity and complexity of the capital's spiritual life, or the subversive activities of forces hostile to socialism and communism.

The present meeting of Moscow's ideological aktiv was convened in order to decide, on the basis of the propositions and conclusions of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, on steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and to intensify the work of party organizations and of our aktiv in order to raise the standard of ideological and political education work in line with the tasks of communist building today.

Our party builds all its multifaceted work on a scientific foundation. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on improving ideological work gives prominence to questions of insuring that propaganda and agitation is of a high scientific standard.

A certain amount of work is being done in this area within the city party organization. A plan for scientific research into questions of the working people's communist education has been drawn up and is being consistently implemented. Scientists are taking an active part in the formulation and implementation of plans for the socioeconomic development of rayons, enterprises and establishments. Techniques are being devised for assessing the effectiveness of cadres' political and economic education and the work of the news media. Research is going on into ideological problems connected with turning Moscow into a model communist city.

However, the research being done does not cover the whole range of problems and sometimes fails to meet the needs of party organizations in their work of giving the working people a communist education. The amount of this work is limited. At times the scientific and theoretical standard of research is low and its practical importance is not great.

Research's main task, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses, is to analyze, in depth, society's spiritual life and to come up with scientifically based recommendations for further improving political education work. With the help of social scientists the range of problems being studied must be broadened, paying particular attention to improving the forms and methods of the working people's ideological, political, labor and moral education, molding a Marxist-Leninist world view in Muscovites, and to strengthening the effect of educational work on the solution of the tasks of economic and social development.

The need to raise the scientific standard of ideological and educational work is generated not only by the complexity of solving the tasks of communist building, but also by foreign political circumstances. The imperialists have created an enormous propaganda apparatus and they are using every means to smear Marxist-Leninist ideology, to denigrate the socialist system, and to undermine socialist society from within.

In their political work and, above all, within the system of Marxist-Leninist education, the party organizations are called upon to better demonstrate the greatness of communist ideals, the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism and the CPSU's fruitful work to strengthen the might of the Soviet motherland. They are also called upon to increase the people's well-being, socialism's historical advantage and its genuine democratism and humanitarianism. Concrete facts must be made use of in order to demonstrate the great advantage of the socialist way of life and its enormous achievements in all economic and cultural spheres and to reveal the prospects for building a communist society. It is important to explain to the masses, in depth, what is being done and what must be done to solve the routine tasks of socioeconomic and cultural building under contemporary conditions and to further develop Soviet democracy and strengthen socialist statehood. Extensive use must be made of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches to the voters of Baumanskiy Okrug and at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, containing a profound formulation of these and other questions of Soviet society's further progress.

Ideological and educational work must help to increase Muscovites' political maturity and help them to acquire a deep understanding of their social duty and inculcate pride in the socialist fatherland and the desire to spare no effort in fighting for its further flourishing.

Increasing the scientific standard of ideological work is inseparable from improving the party organizations' work with cadres. The forms and methods of selecting and educating the ideological aktiv must be constantly improved and it must be helped in every way. There are cases of party organizations which, in the pursuit of large numbers of propagandists, agitators and political information workers, are entrusting political work to poorly-trained people. The aktiv is not receiving instructions or being furnished with sufficient regularity with the necessary materials and methodological recommendations.

The gorkom, raykoms and party organizations must improve the work with agitators and propagandists, keep them up to date, and show greater concern for raising their theoretical standard and increasing their methodological skill. It is important to create all the necessary conditions for the successful work of the ideological aktiv.

At the same time, a constant check must be kept on the progress and the quality of classes and talks, eliminating formalism and a superficial approach to questions under examination, and overcoming lack of contact with everyday practice.

The work of the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy Obkom House of Political Education and the political education offices of the city's raykoms, enterprises and organizations needs to be improved. A strengthening of the material and technical base for carrying out political education work in collectives and places of residence is required. The work of agitation centers, whose 60th anniversary is currently being celebrated, must be improved. Greater use must be made of means of graphic agitation and of the local press and radio for educational purposes.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out the importance of improving the planning of ideological work. Achieving success is largely dependent on this. The city's party organizations have amassed a measure of experience in this respect. However, the planning of political education work, including both framing its primary and long-term tasks and determining ways of solving them, have still not established themselves firmly in everyday practice. In a number of cases plans are insufficiently scientifically-based and are not thought out. They are not sufficiently geared to achieving the end results of work.

It is essential to eliminate shortcomings in planning and to insure that long-term plans for the integrated education of the working people are drawn up in raykoms and all organizations. They must help to improve the organization of ideological and educational work, to unite collectives and to mobilize the working people to fulfill the 5-year plan targets.

This purpose should be served by further stepping up the work of the ideological commissions of the party committees which have been called upon to coordinate ideological and educational work in collectives and in the working people's places of residence.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution focuses the party organizations' attention on making propaganda and agitation more businesslike and concrete and increasing its ties with life and with the solution of economic and political tasks. To do this it is necessary, above all, to insure that ideological cadres are better informed, that they are aware of, and have a deep understanding of, the prospects for our society's development, the party's policy and the tasks of current work. They should be well informed about all aspects of the life of the country and of our city, and of the tasks which the city party organization is tackling.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution points out that the political education work in which the party organizations are currently engaged is not paying sufficient attention to such questions as speeding up scientific and technical progress, introducing the achievements of science and technology into the national economy, increasing labor productivity and the efficiency and quality of work, and the maximum saving of materials, raw materials, fuel, energy and financial resources. In order to remedy these shortcomings the ideological aktiv must be taught to relate their present political measures to specific economic practice and to the solution of the collective's socioeconomic tasks. It is important to get each worker to see clearly the social significance of his labor and his role in fulfilling national economic plans.

Political education work is designed to help strengthen labor and state discipline, to increase people's sense of responsibility for the job entrusted to them and for respecting socialist property, as well as to intensify the struggle against indiscipline, substandard work, wastefulness, departmentalism, place-seeking, and the defrauding of the state and citizens.

The good organization of socialist competition affords great educational opportunities. Socialist competiiton and the movement for a communist attitude to labor must be accompanied by an increase in consciousness and political activity among the masses. Party organizations and trade unions must considerably improve the organization and leadership of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor by trying to give it a specific form and get it publicized, and to insure that progressive experience is widely disseminated. They must create the necessary conditions for those taking part in competition to successfully fulfill the pledges adopted.

Questions of morals and morality are closely bound up with the problems of people's working lives. These problems are the object of the city party organization's constant attention. As is known, "the moral principles of a resident in a model communist city" were formulated in the city. They were discussed and approved in all labor collectives. These principles must be introduced into Muscovites' everyday life in the most active fashion. The ideological aktiv is called upon to do its utmost to propagandize these lofty principles and to help establish them in every sphere of Muscovites' lives--in production, public work and their everyday life.

Party activists and all those dealing with educational questions must study current opinion closely, be highly sensitive to people's needs and requirements and react promptly to questions and criticisms which come up. There is a need to do more to expose existing shortcomings and to show ways of overcoming them, and to resolutely oppose unwholesome rumors and narrow-minded reasoning.

Increasing the standard and effectiveness of the masses' political education is largely dependent on leadership cadres' involvement in ideological work. Moscow has the practical experience of holding joint political days invólving leading party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers. Days of this kind are being held in the Perovskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Dzerzhinskiy and a number of other rayons. This form of transmitting political information is arousing interest among the working people and the city's residents. It enables party and economic cadres to be more fully aware of current opinion, to see shortcomings more clearly and to react promptly to problems which arise. There is a need to extend this practice and to try to give the working people an opportunity of putting the questions of concern to them before leaders and to insure that they are given appropriate answers and that the necessary measures are taken.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that where a discrepancy between work and deed is allowed to happen and where there is a failure to insure the unity of organizational, economic and ideological work the effectiveness of educational work is considerably reduced. We have leaders who do not carry out political work in collectives, who do not raise their ideological standard and who do not expand their horizons. This results in their ignorance of modern management techniques and their inability to tackle questions of the scientific organization of labor and production competently. All this has an adverse effect on the fulfillment of economic tasks as well as on people's education. In evaluating the work of leaders and economic cadres not only the indicators for the fulfillment of production plans but also the standard of discipline, the moral-political climate in the collective and working and living conditions must be taken into account.

Insuring an integrated approach to people's education is inseparable from developing criticism and self-criticism. Raykoms and city party organizations show constant concern to insure that communists' activity, which has increased in recent times, is used for the principled criticism and deep analysis of shortcomings. More criticisms and business-like proposals are now being made at raykom plenums, the raykom bureau and party meetings, and monitoring of their implementation has begun.

Exactingness toward communist leaders for the state of affairs in production and in everyday life has been increased. In the course of the last report and election campaign alone, 55,000 criticisms and proposals were made by communists.

However, some raykoms and a number of party organizations failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the party Central Committee's instructions on questions of criticism and self-criticism. These questions are rarely examined. There are many cases of party organs which, while criticizing some organization or another for shortcomings in its work, do not in fact follow upon the criticism and do nothing practical to help improve matters.

There are cases of party organizations not doing all they should to develop criticism, They are sidestepping acute questions and keeping quiet about shortcomings and difficulties. As a result, an aura of well-being and order is created which mask the instability of the work of individual enterprises and organizations and allow downward adjustment of plans, irrational use of fixed capital, material and human resources, poor discipline and other negative phenomena to occur.

It is imperative to eliminate these shortcomings and to insure that the party's demands for the development of criticism and self-criticism be fulfilled, making maximum use of them to successfully solve the tasks facing the capital's working people. Party committees, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must respond in a businesslike manner to the working people's criticism and articles in the press and discuss in a principled manner materials in which important questions of economic building, communist education and public life are raised.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution enjoins party organizations to make propaganda and agitation more aggressive. It points out the need to support everything new, progressive and promising. Muscovites' creative enterprise is constantly engendering valuable initiatives. The city has considerable experience in every sphere of life. Occasionally, however, we lack the ability to display and propagandize the finest achievements of individual workers and entire labor collectives in a lively and resourceful way. Moreover, we occasionally lack the ability to display them in such a way as to reveal the essence of their experience, to arouse the interest of all workers in this experience, and to help it become widespread in practice. It is important to insure that agitation and propaganda work does more to help the spread of progressive initiatives.

At the same time, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution states, a systematic, purposeful and implacable struggle must be waged with every means of propaganda and education to eradicate monstrous remanants of the past which are inimical to socialism such as money-grubbing, graft, the desire to grab as much as possible from society, giving nothing in return, wastefulness and extravagance, drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucracy and a heartless attitude toward people, and violations of labor discipline and public order.

Gorkoms, raykoms and local party organizations are implementing measures aimed at intensifying the struggle against alien views and attitudes and to further strengthen socialist legality and law and order. However, full use is not being made of the opportunities we have at our disposal for eliminating these shortcomings.

There are still many breaches of labor discipline occurring at enterprises and in organizations in the city.

This is a consequence of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders not doing enough to educate cadres and tighten up labor and production discipline.

Crime prevention work is ineffective and scant attention is paid to studying the aspirations and current opinion among people in collectives.

It is essential that every manifestation of political apathy and of a scornful attitude to labor and civic duty be resolutely rebuffed.

There must be greater discussion in labor collectives, educational institutions and places of residence over questions of eradicating rudeness, ban manners, drunkenness, theft, speculation, breaches of the peace and violations of the rules of socialist communal life as well as over questions of keeping the city and its streets, squares, apartment blocks and courtyards clean and tidy.

It must be borne in mind that negative phenomena in the moral sphere are not merely dangerous in themselves. Our ideological enemies are counting on them in their efforts to pit the attitudes and customs of bourgeois society against the norms of socialist society, and to inculcate individualism, political apathy, lack of ideological commitment and the desire for personal enrichment among the Soviet people and to revive nationalistic and religious prejudices.

Imperialist propaganda, with which the propaganda of Beijing's chauvinists and hegemonists is now openly cooperating, trying to use subtle techniques and modern technical resources to malign Soviet reality, slander socialism and to glamorize imperialism and its rapacious and inhuman essence. Distorted information and a tendentious explanation of facts are all used for the purpose of shaking our society's moral and political foundation, undermining the peoples, unity and friendship and misleading a certain number of Soviet people, especially those who have not yet fully developed politically and have not yet passed through the necessary school of life, labor and struggle for socialism and communism.

The many anti-Soviet organizations and intelligence services seek out all manner of renegades among hostile and morally unstable people bearing a grudge and also malcontents, nationalists and money-grubbers. As a rule, these people seek self-advancement and want to draw attention to themselves through their political speculations and through their subservience to foreign masters rather than by honest labor. At enormous expense organizations and intelligence services hostile to us do their utmost to give publicity to such people and try to create the impression that a dissident movement exists. There is, of course, no such "movement"; there are only pathetic misfits [odinochka] who have set themselves against Soviet society. But even they should not exist.

As required by the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the attacking nature of the work being conducted should be intensified. We must oppose the subversive political and ideological activity of the class enemy, his malicious slander against socialism and our Soviet reality, the unshakable cohesiveness, the ideological unity of its ranks, the profound conviction of the invincibility of our great cause, the political vigilance of all our people, and their readiness and ability to oppose bourgeois ideology, to defend the Soviet people's revolutionary gains and to further strengthen the economic and defensive might of our state.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" encompasses a wide range of questions concerning the activity of party organizations. The implementation of the measures envisaged by it will help to ensure that the whole educational system serves still better the aims of ideologically tempering the working people, and raising their civic and social activity. [paragraph continues]

The achievement of this requires persistent, systematic work, the skilled combination of mass forms and the individual approach, and of methods which have been tested in practice, with new methods of work.

The all-round improvement of ideological and educational work must be the subject of all the party organizations' constant concern. Of decisive significance for the fulfillment of tasks, put forward in the CPSU Central Committee resolution, is the further improvement of the Marxist-Leninist education of communists and nonparty people. We must make full use of the preparation for the new academic year in the political and economic education network in order that the content, forms and methods of training and education more actively promote the profound mastering of revolutionary theory by students, the formation of ideological conviction, a communist attitude to ward labor and public property, and the firm establishment of the communist moral and morality. Each lesson must be closely linked with daily practice and must answer the questions posed daily by life. A large part is played by purposeful work with various categories of the city's population.

The party organizations must, in particular, devote more attention to the needs and requirements of young people, and search for and utilize the most effective and methods of ideological and political labor and moral education of the rising generation.

At the moment, questions of the creation of a corresponding material base for this, the development of a network of youth clubs and children's estrascholastic establishments are only being feebly resolved. The necessary attention is not being paid to the correct utilization of young people's free time, the interests of their age group are not being taken into account and special-interest classes are not being sufficiently organized. The education of young people living in hostels is being only feebly conducted.

But everything is being done to create the necessary conditions for young Muscovites to engage in physical culture and sport. To these ends the available sports establishments are poorly utilized. The potential of the city's large number of educational and cultural institutions, creative unions and organizations for educating young in a communist spirit, are still underutilized.

Educational work with students, with those attending specialized secondary schools and with vocational and technical school pupils and school children is in need of further improvement. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution, all the pedagogical collectives must elaborate and implement the comprehensive plans for the communist education of young students and pupils throughout their period of study. Party organizations must establish control over this and render all possible help in implementing the adopted plans.

The liaison among family, school and the public should be strengthened in every way. Daily attention should be paid to the pedagogical cadres. The authority of the teacher, instructor, master and preceptor should be heightened and the patronage of schools and vocational and technical colleges by labor collectives should be developed. Party committees must increase the attention paid to the life of the educational institutions, and elaborate a system for the top-priority supply of information to teachers and instructors on the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy.

It is necessary to improve the Komsomol organizations' political and educational work, and to strive to insure that they encompass all groups of young people with their ideological influence--educating them in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people in the spirit of communist morality.

The trade unions play a big part in the solution of the tasks of educational work. The Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, sectorial and local trade union committees must continue to do everything possible to improve the organization of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor and to make fuller use of them as effective means of labor, patriotic and moral education.

The city and large-circulation press, television and the city and local radio have an important part to play in improving all ideological and political education work. The collectives of Moscow newspapers and other news media are on the whole satisfactorily tackling the tasks facing them. However, they still have much to do to bring their work into line with the party's demands.

The time of the 22d Olympic games in Moscow, which will be a major international event, is drawing near.

The vast and multifaceted work of preparing for the Olympic games puts a great deal of responsibility on all the city's services for maintaining public order and efficiently organizing the reception and accommodation of competitors and visitors to the Olympiad and insuring that their needs are catered to. Questions connected with the progress of preparations for the games were examined at the Moscow Gorkom Plenum of 11 May, 1979.

It is the duty of all the city's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations to implement the measures outlined by the gorkom consistently and on schedule and to insure that there is a new upswing in the mass physical culture movement in the capital, an increase in sportsmen's skill, and an improvement in educational work in physical culture collectives, sports clubs and societies.

The implementation of the tasks of further improving the masses' ideological education put forward by the CPSU Central Committee resolution requires that all party organizations become more active and raise the standard of organizational and political work, that the forms and methods of the party's leadership in this important sphere of activity be improved, and that the communists' vanguard role be strengthened. Success in this largely depends on this activity, discipline, sense of responsibility, and on the correct distribution of forces.

Party organizations must endeavor to insure that every party member strictly observes the party rules and sets an example of high labor and public activity, ideological conviction, discipline and organization in all he does both inside and outside the collective, and that he plays a part in raising the consciousness of those who are not party members.

In order to insure a steady increase in the effectiveness of our propaganda and of all the educational measures, their practical results must be constantly analysed. When assessing what has been done one must be guided by the Leninist principle: Check all your work in order that words do not remain just empty words but become the practical successes of economic building.

The effectiveness of ideological education is most graphically demonstrated by the practical results of the work of labor collectives and by how they are fulfilling the party's decisions and striving to increase production efficiency and improve the quality of all their work. Taking an enterprising and creative part in labor and in public life are the principal indicators of a person's ideological and civic maturity, and the level of the masses' political consciousness should be judged in accordance with these criteria.

Questions of ideological, political, labor and moral education must be examined more regularly at meetings of primary and shop party organizations and party groups and be taken into consideration when discussing communists' reports.

Party leadership of soviet, trade union and other public organizations must be further improved, and their role in solving political and educational tasks must be increased, as must exactingness toward communists working in these organizations.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the conviction that Moscow's party organization and ideological aktiv will expand their combat purposeful organizational and political work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolutions, will insure a further increase in the quality of effectiveness of ideological and political education work, and will further increase the activity of Moscow's working people in the struggle to implement our party's plans and the tasks of communist building.

BRIEFS

ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED--A visit of friendship and fraternity: An anthology titled "The Visit to the Hungarian People's Republic by a Party-Government Delegation Headed by Comrade Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" has been published. The book contains speeches, documents and articles on the visit to the fraternal country by a Soviet party-government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The anthology is issued by Politicheskaya Literatura publishers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY TO BE DEVELOPED IN WESTERN SIBERIA

LD211816 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 21 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 21, TASS--Although the USSR has sufficient oil and gas resources, it still keeps increasing its coal output. This planned programme is carried out in order that the further growth of the country's power generations be done mainly by coal, which is cheaper, so that the share of oil in the power balance is reduced.

This year the Soviet Union intends to produce about 600 million tons of oil and gas, half of which will come from the oil fields of Western Siberia. Through an extensive network of pipelines, a lot of this oil will be supplied to dozens of refineries and petrochemical enterprises a considerable distance away from the oil fields of the European part of the USSR. But in the next few years the costly transportation of oil and gas to these traditional refining areas will be sharply reduced, with the commissioning of a large-scale petrochemical industry in Western Siberia, not far from the places of extraction, in the ancient cities of Tomsk and Tobolsk.

PARTY SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION IN RIGA GORKOM DEBATED

LD211619 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[LATINFORM report: "Improving the Organization of Construction; Riga Gorkom Plenum"]

[Excerpts] A Riga Gorkom plenum was held on 8 June at which the question "on strengthening the party organizations' organizational and political work to increase the efficiency and improve the quality of capital construction and speed up the commissioning of projects in the light of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum demands" was examined.

The plenum was opened by Ya. Ya. Bagris, first secretary of the Riga Gorkom.

A report was delivered at the plenum by A.P. Klautsen, secretary of the Riga Gorkom.

It was pointed out at the plenum that the Gorkom bureau, raykoms, primary party organizations and economic leaders in the city's construction sector have done a certain amount of work to increase the efficiency and improve the quality of capital construction and to speed up the commissioning of projects.

Primary party organizations' role in and effect on the solution of economic tasks has been strengthened. The team contract method and the experience of construction workers in Orlovskaya Oblast are being introduced, and socialist competition to fulfill personal and team 5-year plans and the competition to greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth in a fitting manner are underway.

The city's planning organizations have achieved definite results in reducing plan deadlines somewhat.

At the same time, it was emphasized at the plenum, the capital construction situation remains unsatisfactory. Not all the measures needed to build quickly, economically and in accordance with modern technical standards have yet been taken. Time and again the plans for team contract work, capital investment assimilation, capital investment and labor productivity growth are not fulfilled.

In the activities of most party organizations, construction trusts and administrations, the work done to solve a whole range of tasks connected with improving the quality of construction and installation work is not sufficiently purposeful.

Shortcomings in cadre work and instances of a formalistic approach are allowed to occur in appointing workers to leading posts. Cadre turnover is as high as ever and wastage of worktime is considerable. Serious shortcomings are occurring in educating young construction workers and raising their level of general education.

The standard of organizational and educational work in a number of construction administrations' party organizations is still not up to that required by the 25th CPSU Congress. Party organizations are not making sufficient use of the right to supervise the work of administrations and are not as exacting as they ought to be toward leaders in the matter of plan and socialist pledge fulfillment.

The resolution adopted defined specific ways of further increasing construction efficiency and quality. The plenum instructed the gorkom, raykoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, party trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders to direct all organizational and ideological education work in collectives toward increasing their political and labor activity in the struggle to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to implement the propositions and conclusions set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum.

The plenum was addressed by Yu.N. Yura, chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Baku--In 3 years of the current 5-year plan the growth of industrial production in Azerbaijan has exceeded plan targets. Ali Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, pointed out in a report to the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet that this was the result of amendments made by the republic's Supreme Soviet deputies which released important production reserves and improved working conditions. Between 1976 and 1980, 150,000 flats have been built from state funds. Additional funds from the state budget have been allocated for homes in Mingechaur, where the largest power station in the country is being built. Additional funds have also been allocated for conservation and the rational use of natural resources as proposed by deputies. In the 3 years of the 5-year plan 1 and 1/2 times more productive capacity has been commissioned than in the same period of the last plan. In 3 years, the national income of the republic has increased by 25 percent--almost double the plan estimate. Average monthly wages of industrial, office and professional workers have increased by 10 percent. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 6 Jun 79 LD]

ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR LINK--An air link has been established between Magadan and Irkutsk, a distance of over 3,000 km. This is one of 26 direct passenger lines from the Okhotsk seacoast to other towns, including Moscow, Simferopol, Vladivostok and Krasnodar. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

POWER UNIT COMMISSIONING--Preparations began today for the commissioning of the second power unit at Smolensk GRES. It will begin to supply electricity in a few days. Smolensk GRES will be one of the largest stations in the country to use peat as a fuel. The total capacity of the three power units will comprise 630,000 kw. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 21 JUNE

LD220150 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Oshskaya Oblast and the Chu and Talass valleys in Kirgizia, where mass harvesting is underway, growers have reported that they are ready to receive the new harvest.

A second harvesting of tea has begun in the subtropical zone of Georgia. The republic has already gathered about 200,000 tons of high-grade raw tea, which is considerably more than at this time last year. A decisive factor in the industry's development has been mechanization. Almost 1,000 tea-picking machines are in operation. Georgian designers have devised machines which operate on slopes of up to 25 degrees. (0000 GMT)

Harvesting of grain crops has begun in Rostovskaya Oblast. (0100 GMT)

Half of the area sown with grain crops in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast has been cleared. On irrigated land farmers gather over 40 quintals per hectare. (0700 GMT)

The harvest of winter wheat has begun in the Kuban. It has been sown on over 1.5 million hectares, of which 600,000 hectares have been allotted to cultivating top-quality seeds. Some 1,400 harvesting complexes and detachments are employed in cutting and threshing the grain, using the Ipatovskiy method. (0800 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan, harvesting of grain crops is proceeding at a fast pace on the Dangara Steppe. Farms in the Vakhsh Valley have grown a big harvest on irrigated land; here each hectare yields 40-45 quintals of grain. Tadzhikistan has pledged to sell 57,000 tons of grain to the state this year. (0900 GMT)

Mass grain harvesting has begun in the Aravan Valley of Kirgizia, and the pace of the harvest is picking up in other southern zones of the republic. This year, field operations are practicing windrow harvesting of grain for the first time, thus cutting down harvest time. (1000 GMT)

The harvest is now in progress in nine republics, including the southern areas of Moldavia, the Ukraine and North Caucasus. Winter barley is being harvested now, and almost everywhere its yield is better than usual. (1100 GMT)

Mass harvesting of wheat has begun in the Kuban. Hot weather has caused early ripening in all parts of the region, and although the plants are lower than usual they are of normal thickness and there has been little flattening. Threshing is now being done by 13,000 harvesting machines and 15,000 grain combines, all concentrated into complexes and detachments headed by experienced machine operators.

In Kirgizia, the grain harvest is gathering speed. For the first time separate harvesting of grain is being practiced widely. Mechanized complexes are attaining rates of up to 20 hectares per combine per shift. Grain is to be harvested on almost 500,000 hectares in the republic. (1200 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, 50,000 hectares of grain have been threshed. Nearly 2,000 hectares of grain have been reaped. A total of 25 million hectares is to be harvested. (1600 GMT)

TASS REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-34

LD201538 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--A TASS correspondent reported from the Flight Control Centre:

The Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working on board the Salyut-6 orbital station for 115 days. Today, the crew continue preparing scientific instrumentation and equipment for the forthcoming experiments and carry out control check-ups of the station's onboard systems. In accordance with the program for the research in the natural resources of the earth and the study of the environment, the cosmonauts conduct a visual observation of individual areas of the earth's surface and the world ocean. Biological experiments are being continued. The crew monitor the work of the apparatus with biological objects and watch the development of plants.

The cosmonauts also do physical exercises on the training facility and the bicycle ergometer.

According to the results of a comprehensive medical examination, the state of Vladimir Lyakhov's and Valeriy Ryumin's health is good. The mission commander's pulsebeat is 60 and that of the flight engineer 62. Arterial pressure is 120 by 70 and 130 by 65 mm of the mercury column respectively. The onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 research complex are functioning normally.

SCIENTISTS ANALYZE EQUIPMENT, EXPERIMENTS OF SOYUZ-32

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 16, TASS--Soyuz-32 holds a record for transport craft. It is the only one to have spent 109 days in orbit. No other of this type has ever before been for such a long period in outer space, Viktor Blagov, the deputy flight leader, said in PRAVDA today.

After the craft had landed on earth, the scientists got the results of experiments conducted by the Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin in orbit. About 30 ampoules with melted material, obtained in weightlessness, kilometres of photo and cinema film, results of experiements, prepared by Bulgarian specialists, inserts with biological objects and also a mould from a hollow spotted on one of the docking units, possibly the trace of a meteorite, were recovered. In all, the scheduled load was 180 kilograms.

Since the Soyuz-32, Viktor Blagov goes on to say, was designed for manned flight, a further load equivalent to the weight of the crew and of great importance to us, was placed straight in their seats. For the first time ever in the history of space flights we got hold of a number of instruments which never before had been returned to earth. Their list is rather varied. Specialists, for instance, can investigate watches of the central desk, which operated for 600 days instead of the guaranteed 100, and with lamps, which, on the contrary, had not worked out their term. It will be highly interesting to analyse the contents of vacuum cleaner inserts and harmful admixtures filters, Blagov said.

COSMONAUT INTERVIEWED ON PLANS FOR FUTURE SPACE STATIONS

LD201632 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 20, TASS--"In our work we proceed from the understanding that the creation of lasting orbital stations is the main line of the development of cosmonautics. All the Salyut stations, beginning from the first one to the present, sixth one, have demonstrated their ability to serve science for human benefit," Cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov said.

Speaking of the Salyut-6 orbital station which has been functioning in space for more than one year and a half, Professor Feoktistov pointed out: "On the whole we are satisfied with the work of the orbital complex".

In the family of the Salyut stations, the sixth one has taken a special place, in Feoktistov's view--this is the first station of the second generation. "The emergence of an additional docking unit which ensured a greater scope for manoeuvre suggests ideas of a more general aspect. Whether [as received] multiblock stations will appear in the future? Linked between themselves in the honeycomb fashion? [as received] Well, it is not precluded. At all events, the designers have something to think about," he told journalists.

"And nevertheless, turning to the future, and not so distant one, and visualizing Salyut stations of the next, third, generation, one sees their main peculiarity not only in the increase of volume. The main peculiarity was not unknown to the designers earlier, and it becomes increasingly manifest from station to station: We seek to automatize to the maximum the working processes on board and make them continuous. This is the way to perfect the stations".

"We are in quest for ways to further automatize processes expressly for increasing the station's efficiency. The crew's time in orbit is not only dear, there is little of it. Eight-nine hours of sleep, breakfast lunch and dinner--one-and-half or two hours, physical training--about two hours, communication sessions with the earth--an hour or an hour and a half, and spare time--if only two hours. Does much remain for working operations?" Professor Feoktistov observes.

"This is why it is essential for the crew to engage mainly in readjustment of the equipment, correction of the research program, and in necessary repair and preventive maintenance work, i.e. deliberate purposeful activities where automation cannot vie with man. Wherever machines are capable of assuming part of the crew's cares automation should be resorted to."

Konstantin Feoktistov emphasized: "Whatever the extent to which we manage to automatize the control of spacecraft and the course of scientific research, the role of cosmonauts on board will be growing considerably as the duration of flights increase."

ACADEMICIAN CITES MAN'S IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT

LD210900 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kishinev, June 19, TASS--"The Soviet scientists are in favor of expanding and deepening international cooperation in environmental protection, one of the most important problems of our time," Aleksandr Sidorenko told a TASS correspondent. The vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is taking part in a conference in the capital of Soviet Moldavia on questions of protection and rational use of natural resources.

Man's impact on environment has now sharply increased, Sidorenko went on to say. The fast expansion of industry and agriculture is often attended by the pollution of water reservoirs, the atmosphere, the soil, by exhaustion of forests, reduction in the number of animals and birds. That is why the problem of protection of nature must be solved on a scientific foundation by joint efforts of various countries. International cooperation will help mankind [in] finding the optimal variation of interaction between environment and society.

The Soviet Union is actively participating in various international organisations concerned with environmental protection and is conducting extensive cooperation with United States scientists. The academician pointed out that the Vienna talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter would undoubtedly give a further impetus to Soviet-American cooperation in this field.

Aleksandr Sidorenko said that a wealth of experience in the protection of nature has been accumulated in the USSR. Implementation of a long-term comprehensive program had made it possible to achieve substantial success. In the current five year plan period (1976-1980) alone, hundreds of facilities had been put into service to prevent water pollution, sewage, gas and dust discharges had been sharply reduced. An instance was provided by the Moscow basin which, according to the consensus of foreign specialists, was much purer than in other big towns of the world.

Available to many countries, for instance, has been Soviet experience in setting up special stations in various climatical zones on the territory of biospheric reservations. Comprehensive investigation of the atmosphere and of the soil is being conducted there and the reaction of fauna and flora to the slightest changes in outside conditions are studied. A unique biospheric reservation is to be set up in the Soviet Union on a vast territory from the extreme north of the country to the southern regions.

In the future, it will become part and parcel of global monitoring, a world-wide system of controlling environment. This will make a big contribution to the implementation of an international program, which will facilitate rational use of natural resources for the benefit of mankind, Aleksandr Sidorenko emphasized.